A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
It is true if you see it in
THE BEE.
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER

THE WASHINGTON BEE

VOL. 23. WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY OCTOBER 3, 1903. NO. 18

The Congressional Library

THE SULTAN'S ARMY.

It Is a Fighting Machine of Remarkable Power.

Composed of Regulars, Redifs and Half Trained Militia from Europe, Asia and Africa and Numbers 1,500,000 Men.

Say what you will of the sultan's soldiers—save that they are not brave—and it will probably be true. Call them "squat, heavy, dirty, sloppy, ragged, bearded, allah-inspired invincibles;" it is even so. Or call them "fierce-looking fellows, lithe, agile, erect and prompt, every inch the soldier;" you are no less in the right. Call them well-disciplined, temperate, childishly obedient; no one will contradict you. But you might as well have said that they are insubordinate, fanatical and bloodthirsty. The one is as true as the other, says the Boston Transcript.

The fact is, the Turkish army is homogeneous in but one respect—its religion. All are Mussulmans. No Christian dog is suffered to fight under the green banner of the prophet. For the rest you have all the Moslem races of the hither east—Albanians, Circassians, Syrians, Arabs, Negroes, Osmanlis or true Turks—messing it together. But it is not nationality alone that makes the Turkish army so exceedingly "various." It is the world-wide contrast between the separate branches of the service. The Nizam, or regular army, is to the wild squadron of the Hamadie cavalry as Kipling's "Fuzzy-Wuzzie" to the "British Infantree." In between the two comes a different sort of body from either—the Redifs, or Reserves, the backbone of the army.

Every male Moslem serves in the Turkish army from the time he is 20 until the time he is 40—unless he can get out of it. This he stands a fair chance of doing. Exemptions are made pretty freely for a variety of reasons. Constantinopolitans are excused in a body, and after them all those who can show that for physical or family reasons they are unfit to serve. The rest, who can find no excuse, serve

EDHEM PASHA.
(Commander of the Turkish Troops in European Provinces.)

for years in the regular line and the remaining two or three as active reserves on unlimited leave, subject to recall in case of vacancies. The six years up, the time-expired man becomes one of the great army of reserves. He may go back to his sheep-pen and his opium garden. But for eight years he is at all times liable to be called out to fight by imperial decree. Theoretically he is called out every other year for a month's instruction. But as a matter of fact the condition of the exchequer prevents this.

About the close of the eighth year the Turkish soldier passes to the militia, or Mustahfiz, or Landsturm. He is now 34 years of age, which, for a toiling peasant, is middle-aged, and he is not so agile as he once was. So he is rarely called upon to go into the field, being reserved for local or frontier defense. None the less, there is nothing to prevent his being pressed into actual service in the event of real war.

As for the men who escape conscription, even they do not altogether evade military duty. Such of them at least are as able-bodied must drill once a week in their own homes under the tutelage of a member of the Redifs. They learn the manual of arms, tactics and target practice, so that in case of need, they, too, may be added to the Turkish forces.

Last of all comes the Turkish irregulars—Khurds and Arabs and the like, tribes too wild to be brought under formal discipline. They are organized into the Hamadie cavalry, named in honor of the sultan, permitted to live in their own places and in time of war let loose upon the enemy.

The man who goes into the regular army is temporarily un-Turked. He "learns to keep his rifle and himself just so." His uniform—plain blue tonic, blue trousers, tucked into top boots, red fez—is speckless. His canvas knapsack is blindingly white. His Mauser repeater slopes over his shoulder at precisely the right angle. His step is brisk, elastic. In short, he is model of a modern soldier man.

An Idea Worth Imitating.

Newly-married couples in England are now honored with cooperative gifts. When a couple are about to marry, their friends club together, combine the cash which they intend to invest in presents, and give them a choice selection of useful or handsome presents. There are no duplicates, no trash, and there is no worry about the right articles to choose.

Traveling Is Cheap in Japan.

Low fares prevail on the railroads of Japan. This is because about one-half of them are owned and run by the government.

WHY DON'T THE NEGROES STOP IT?

From the Sunday Post, Sept. 2nd,

If our colored friends and fellow-citizens were well advised they would stop their speech-making and their tiresome demands for recognition—whatever they may mean by "recognition." They seem incapable of realizing the fact that they confute their own claims whenever they meet together and orate about their grievances as a class. This is not a government of classes. Every man worthy of the name stands upon his individual merits. Every man receives the treatment he personally deserves or something very near it. No race, no color, no condition of nativity, language, or religion is or can be considered as a whole. The negroes seem to stand alone in their inability to realize this essential fact.

Every few days we read about a convention of some colored society or organization with the inevitable harangue and protestation. The speakers tell their audiences that the whites discriminate against them; that their rights and privileges are withheld; that prejudice is keeping them down; that envy, hatred, and malice are conspiring to their injury, and so on, and so on—the damnable iteration of which we have heard so often and so painfully. Negroes are not admitted to theaters and hotels, and other places of public resort on equal terms with the whites. Negroes are not accepted as jurors. Negroes are not sought for in connection with important government al offices. Negroes, negroes, this and that—there is no end to their complaints. If a policeman goes into Willow Tree alley to arrest a malefactor, it is an insult to the whole race; another manifestation of prejudice. Then the entire population of the alley set upon the representative of the white man's enmity, and try to kill him. So it goes. More meetings follow, other orators thunder and protest. The negro must defend himself, enforce his rights, and so forth. All too frequently we hear appeals to the shotgun and the torch—usually from very careful colored gentlemen who haven't the slightest idea of getting within range themselves.

Why don't they stop it? Why will they persist in reminding us of the pigment of their skins, the peculiarities of their hair, the difference between them and the Caucasian races? They cannot possibly gain anything by setting themselves apart, calling attention to the segregation, and clamoring for "recognition" in a body. There can be only one consequence of such a course and that is absolute and hopeless ostracism. This is not because they are negroes, but because their demands are foolish and preposterous. There was never a greater fallacy than that all men are born equal. There is no such thing as equality of worth or intellect, or morals, or character as the result of birth. In every land and every race, inequality is the rule. Good and bad, honest and vicious, wise and silly, virtuous and decadent—they are everywhere, in glaring contrast. Do the negroes imagine themselves superior to the white that they claim immunity from this everlasting law?

No doubt, it amuses them. The orators rejoice in their own reverberations. The audiences rejoice in the happy thought of martyrdom. It is a happy combination for an emotional and credulous people. But he who hopes to obtain "recognition" because of somebody else's merits and achievements is a fool.

DEATH OF MRS. CARROLL.

A Severe Burn that Terminated in Death.

Mrs. Margaret Carroll of 1405 F St., N. W., was severely burned about six weeks ago, and on Thursday death came and relieved her of her great suffering. She was born near Annapolis, Md., and lived there until about 38 years ago, when she came to this city and has here resided ever since. She was a communicant of St. Matthew's church until St. Augustines was built when she cast her lot with them. In the glowing tribute paid her by Father Griffith he spoke of her love and devotion to her church and with everything that tended towards its advancement. For over 25 years she had full charge of the Headquarters of the Cranford Paving Company, and on the day of her funeral the employes of this office sent a most beautiful floral piece as did also Mr. Cranford and Son. About 20 years ago she was appointed on the char force of the United States Treasury Department, and for 10 years was in charge of the Secretary's room. Her untiring zeal, honesty and close adherence to duty placed her as one of the best employes of her force. Many valuable articles have been restored to owners by this good woman. In the famous Star Route Case she proved of valuable service to the government as a witness and there by saved them thousands of dollars. She spent her time and money in alleviating the wants of her less fortunate race, being the sister of two comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. She was ever interested in the welfare of the old soldier, his widow and orphan. For over 12 years she was one of the most faithful members of O. P. Morton Woman Relief Corps, and at the time of her death was assistant Guard. She was also an honored and faithful member of the Ladies Reliable Immediate Relief Society, the Ladies Aid Society, and the Ladies Beneficial Society, all of whom attended her funeral in a body and sent loving floral tributes. She was buried from St. Augustine's Church, where high requiem mass was celebrated. Rev. Fathers Griffith, Dougherty and Bisch off officiating. Mrs Ailes, wife of the Ex-Chief Clerk of the Treasury, and Mrs. Harris, head of the char force of the Treasury, were present and followed her remains to their final resting ploce. Among the many handsome floral tributes sent may be mentioned the following: Cross and Crown, surmounted by Dove (about 4 feet high) from her associates and friends in the Treasury Department. Chief Clerk and Clerks in the Secretary's Office. The Cranford Paving Company. Messrs. Cranford. O. P. Morton W. R. C. Silver Link Club. Mrs. T Ritchie Stone, Mrs. George Bond Harrison, Ladies of the Auditor's Department of Post Office, Mr. Fox. Ladies Aid Society, Mrs. Julia M. Layton, Miss Jennie Bates, Mrs. J. Collier, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Mrs. Botteler and family, Mrs. Duvall, Mrs. Dorsey, and Mrs. N. A. Payne. It was her special request that all funeral arrangements be left in charge of her friend and President of the Relief Society. She was interred in Monut Olivet Cemetry. She leaves an only daughter, Mrs. Annie Proctor, and two brothers, and a sister, who lives in Maryland, to mourn her loss.

FIRST SUFFRAGE MEETING.

DISCRIMINATION EXPOSED.

Negroes Barred from Juries and the President Asked to Intervene—Plain Talk.

The Plymouth Congregational Church, cor. 17th and P Streets, N. W. was crowded to its utmost capacity on last Friday Evening, Sept. 25th.

The main auditorium as well as well as the gallery was taxed to its full capacity. At eight o'clock W. Calvin Chase, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and introduced Rev. S. L. Corruthers, president of the local league, and in a short address declared the meeting opened. Miss Beatriz Lucinda Chase, the well known and accomplished pianist, rendered several of her favorite selections greatly to the gratification and enthusiasm of the large audience present. Rev. A. M. Green, of Louisanna, offered prayer.

The first speaker was Attorney R. R. Horner, of the local bar, and first vice-president of the league. He made one of those pointed speeches, which gave the euemies of the Negro to understand that the league meant to do business. Mr. Horner said we need higer education, we need poets, artisans, orators and men of all professions. He was loudly applauded.

Rev. J. Anderson Taylor was the next speaker, who said in part: That he was willing and ready to go into districts where men were, and if they cannot pledge their support to defend the Negro he was in favor of letting them remain at home. He was with any organization that was for the Negro.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones was the next speaker. He discussed the legal phase of the disfranchisement of the Negro in the South, and the alleged repeal of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.

Rev. George W. Lee, who made his appearance at this juncture, was loudly applauded. He took the rostrum and was introduced as the next speaker. Among other things he said, that the late Fred. Douglass said on one occasion, "that the republican party was the ship and all else was the sea." So far as he was concerned he did not know whether it was but for the negroes to remain on this ship or jump into the sea and be cooled off." This remark elicted the wildest applause. He furthermore said, that the party that gave him his rights about now is the republican party to him, and it made no difference what party that was.

Other addresses were made by Attorneys W. H. H. Hart, James A. Cobb, and others. Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was then introduced and read the following address and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the vast audience:

"Liberty is the breath of life. It is the heritage of every American citizen however lowly. "Eternal vigilance," the price of liberty, must be exercised by every citizen and every race that would be free. For freedom, we have given up our lives upon every field of battle, have christened our citizenship in a baptism of blood, and have marched through the gates of death to reach this priceless boon. And yet, these sacrifices, which have placed freedom and citizenship in the hands of every other man within the confines of this great country, are not yet sufficient to keep Suffrage and Citizenship within the grasp of the American Negro, a citizen "to the manner born," an American among Americans.

In Mass-meeting assembled at the Nation's Capital, on this 25th day of September, 1903, as citizens of this great Commonwealth, which we have helped to develop, with no song to sing but, "My Country 'tis of Thee," we do most emphatically declare:

First.—That the time is here when the Negroes of this entire country must make organized effort for the maintainance of "Negro Suffrage," in every State of the Union.

Second.—That the open and daring attack upon the 14th and 15th Amendments by the Carmacks, Hardwricks, Williamses and Vardamans, is but the return of the "Slave Power," of the South, which, having by illegal enactments, disfranchised the black men of the South, now boldly and arrogantly seek to enslave the Negroes of the North, East and West.

Third.—To meet these schemes and intriques of these nullifiers of the Constitution, these men who would destroy Negro Citizenship, and bring about Peonage to the Civil and Political, we must gather in a National Assemblage, and use the political power, which we now possess, in self-defense and to the end that the Slavery of the South may be abolished, and that Slavery in the North may not come.

4th.—That there should be opened at once in this city, a National Headquarters—a Bureau of Promotion and Publicity, from which a systematic and organized attempt shall be made to assist the Virginia cases now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Virginia, and from which shall be sent out polical information for the benefit and guidance of the Negro voters of the country.

Fifth.—That we indorse most heartily the action of the Republican Clubs of the State of Pennsylvania for the issuance of the Call for a National Suffrage Convention, and do call upon the Republican Organizations of New York and New Jersey, under the leadship of State Chairman, Fred. R. Chew, the Massachusetts State Suffrage League, A. R. Grimkie, Rev. J. R. Bennett, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and State Chairman, A. B. Cosey, and all other States, having similar organizations, to indorse said Call.

Sixth.—That we fully and heartily indorse the Principles of the great Republican Party—the party of manhood suffrage and human rights, and do call upon the party which we have unswervingly supported, put down slavery, protect citizenship and perpetuate the Union, one, and indissoluble in the North, in the South, in the East, and in the West.

Therefore be it resolved that the Executive Committee of the Suffrage League of the District of Columbia, is directed to inform the Presidents of the Republican Clubs of the State of Pennsylvania, that December 14th, 1903, at noon, and the Convention Hall in Washington, D. C., have been selected as time and place of holding a National Negro Suffrage Convention.

Second.—That said Suffrage League do heartily pledge its support, financially and politically, to the establishment of a National Headquarters, to be operated under the co-operation of the Executive Committee of said League and James H. Hayes, State Organizer of Virginia.

Third.—That all proper committees and sub-committees be at once appointed to the end that every necessary arrangement be made for the successful conduct of the National Suffrage Convention.

Mr. C. C. Curtis from the Executive Committee introduced the following, which was adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas the people of the District of Columbia, who pay taxes on over $10,000,000 worth of property, are denied the right of elective franchise; and who are but rarely permitted to sit in judgement in the jury box even upon cases affecting their own people; and, whereas discriminations rank and flagrant are practised against the Negro in public places of amusement and entertainment, which said places are licensed by the District Government; and whereas the laws against such discriminations are but seldom enforced by the proper authorities—thereforebe it resolved:

First.—That the President of the United States be and is hereby respectfully asked to appoint men to office in this District, who will strictly enforce the laws in such cases made and provided.

Second.—That the attention of the President be and is hereby called to the rank discrimination, which is now being practiced in the selection of jurors in this District to the end that the same shall be investigated and corrected.

Third.—That in the appointment of two Judges of the Police Court of the District of Columbia, whose terms begin January 1st, 1904—such men to be selected for these most important offices, directing the rights, privileges and liberties of so many honorable citizens—as will see in no man the color of his skin, or previous condition of servitude, but will recognize the civil and political equality of all men before the law,

ROBERT H. TERRELL,
Now in Memphis, Tenn., In Interview He Declared That Ninety-nine Out of One hundrd Citizens in Washington Were in Favor of Boooker Washington. Bob Stated Some Time Ago That the Depositors in the Capital Savings Bank Would Be Paid Dollar for Dollar. He is a Prophet.

A Misapprehension.

Doctor—You say you can't bear the smell of gasolene? Why don't you stop automobiling, then?

Patient—But, doctor, my business is cleaning gloves!—N. Y. Herald.

A Question of Measurements.

Black—Bowler is drinking very hard.

White—Dying by inches, I suppose.

Black—No, by quarts.—N. Y. Times.

Where the Trouble Lies.

"Fortune knocks once at the door of every man."

"Yes; but she's generally very cleverly disguised."—Chicago Post.

Her Only Chance.

Young Striker—Do you believe in unions, Miss Oldone?

Miss Oldone—This is so sudden.—N. Y. Herald.

In Reserve.

"But," complains the bridegroom, "I cannot see why the newspapers in their accounts of our wedding did not tell how beautiful you are. It seems to me they should have done it."

"Oh, you poor, ignorant man!" tittered the bride. "Don't you know they never say such things any more about a woman until she gets a divorce or elopes?"—Chicago Tribune.

RECIPROCITY AND TARIFF

Is the titie of a new document of thirty-two pages just issued by the American Protective Tariff League, and includes all of the reciprocity treaties now under consideration by Congress, he editorial opinions of the late Speaker Reed on the Cuban treaty, and an exhaustive treatise on the Constitunality of reciprocity treaties by former Representative Sheldon of California. Sent to any address for four cents. Ask for Document No. 43. Address W. F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 329 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

LAWYERS IN BATTLE

Will Fight to Save $40,000 for Mrs. Florence Maybrick.

Executors of Her Grandfather's Estate Will Be Forced to Give Accounting—Disappearance of Great Riches.

Fighting for a fortune for Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick to ease her years after her release next July, and also those of her faithful old mother, lawyers have begun proceedings to recover more than $40,000. That is all that is left of the immense fortune of Darius Blake Holbrok, grandfather of the American woman now spending the last months of a life sentence, commuted to 16 years, in an English prison.

Before John H. Judge, referee, at No. 29 Broadway, New York, S. V. Hayden, of Washington, D. C., attorney for Mrs. Maybrick, asked an accounting from Hamilton B. Bradshaw and William H. Gardiner, of New York city. They were the executors of the will of Mr. Holbrook, who left his vast estate to his daughter, now the Baroness von Roques and a resident of Rouen, France, with a reversionary interest to her daughter, Mrs. Maybrick.

Tens of thousands of that fortune went to save Mrs. Maybrick first from the gallows, when she was senteneed to death in 1889 for poisoning her husband. Hundreds of thousands were spent by the Baron von Roques, an Austrian, who married the American heiress long before her daughter by a former husband had been accused of murder.

Darius Blake Holbrook also owned 2,500,000 acres of coal and iron lands in

MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK.
(She Will Be Released from English Prison Next July.)

Virginia and West Virginia, and suits to recover them have been instituted. Should they be successful Mrs. Maybrick may become one of the wealthiest women in the United States.

Mr. Holbrook was a capitalist of Mobile, Ala. He was associated with Cyrus Field in the laying of the first transatlantic cable, he founded the town of Cairo, Ill., and was one of the promoters of the Illinois Central railroad. When he died, in 1868, leaving two children, he was one of the wealthiest men in the south. He left his entire fortune to his daughter, Caroline Elizabeth, now the Baroness von Roques, with a reversionary interest to her daughter, then the infant child of William G. Chandler, a Mobile banker, who died soon afterward.

The child grew to womanhood and was married to James Maybrick, of Norfolk, Va., and Liverpool, England. Two children were born to them. Mrs. Chandler remarried, her second husband being the Baron von Roques. They lived abroad and the Holbrook fortune went fast. Then came Mrs. Maybrick's arrest in Liverpool, her sentence to death and commutation of sentence to life imprisonment.

Holbrook's original executors moved away or died, and in the early '70s Hamilton B. Bradshaw and William H. Gardiner, of New York, were appointed, without bond, to serve with Rev. John P. T. Ingraham, now of St. Louis. The action brought against the executors does not include Rev. Mr. Ingraham, as he did not participate in the administration of the Holbrook estate after the appointment of the other two.

Mr. Hayden, who conducted the negotiations which resulted in an order for Mrs. Maybrick's release next July, has seen her twice. He said to a New York Herald reporter that she is a very well preserved woman, and does not look her 40 years.

"She told me," he said, "that she lives only for her mother and her children. She is a very intelligent and imposing looking woman, and one of the shrewdest I ever met."

Dug Out of a Sand Pit.

Henry New, a farmer, living about five miles southwest of Spencerport, N. Y., had a narrow escape from death. He had driven out into his sandpit with the intention of loading up with sand to go to Churchville. As he was digging in the pit the sand above him gave way, burying him up to the shoulders. Mr. New made strenuous efforts to extricate himself, and finding that he was unable to do so, shouted and screamed at the top of his voice in an attempt to attract attention. His daughters, hearing his outeries, immediately rushed in the direction of the sandpit. The girls were equal to the occasion and at once seized shovels and dug the sand away from their father. As he was unable to move they tenderly carried him to the house.

Impervious.

"What did you send your son to college fer?"

"Well, he wuz so worthless dat I thought it couldn't hurt him."—N. Y. Journal.

No Sympathy.

"Too bad about Dr. Killum falling into the well, wasn't it?"

"Bad, nothing. He should have attended to the sick and left the well alone."—Chicago American.

They Say

Two new Judges of the Police court will be appointed.

President Roosevelt

cessity of a change.

Massachusetts has organized suffrage asse iation.

The white eople he try will be convinced that they can not select a leader for the negro

The democratic party is organ izing.

Senator Gorman may secure the democratic nomination.

In union there is strength for that reason the white people want an apologist to lead the negro race.

The Afro-American council is a thing of the past,

There are to be no office hold ers members of the suffrage asso ciation.

Rev. S L. Corrothers will make a strong president of the new suf frage association.

The sage (?) of Tuskegee will be weighed in the balances and found wanting.

The most successful man in the United States is the one who can succeed.

The colored attney will organ-ize some time in the near future

We do not know it all and it is well to take the advice of our friends,

Think of those who are your friends and who will treat you well,

The Business league that met at Nashville Tenn., was a good farce.

The Colored American that was going to swallow the world of news papers made its appearance last week.

It was a hard struggle for life and when it did appear there were many old faces put in to save com position.

A news paper with a circulation of ten thousand ought to be able to withstand chronic dyspepsia.

Look out for the National suf frage association,

Do not imagine that you are the entire country because you have a litt'e money.

W. J. Bryan is a man who thinks he knows it all.

The Evening Star thinks Booker Washington is a great man.

The Star would have a similar opinion of other negro apologists.

Our contemporary should attend to its own business and allow the negro to select his own leader.

The Bee is of the opinion that the negro race is being betrayed.

Senator Hanna is not at all dis turbed It is too early to talk about the national cha rmanship of any party.

Let us first select a president then let us talk about a chairman,

The Bee is the Colored Ameri can of this city and the proper Rec ord of events.

It is no Afro-American but a si mon pure negro advocate.

It does not believe in the Plan ets, this is a dark Age that needs a Torchlight that will Appeal to the reasons of the people.

This race needs a Guardian to keep it straight.

Some Tribune are false and of a Lancet will tend to improve their condition.

The race is on trial and an d ious r

Editor Trotter is all right.

He is no trimmer neither is he

No negro clerk can be appointed e

The only way to succeed is to suc ceed.

Let us have qualified suffrage.

There is a division in the ranks of the republican party.

Negroes are easily deceived.

There is a great deal for the ne groes to learn.

Why can't colored men unite?

The most successful editor is the one who is able to command the respect of the people.

Have you read The Bee, if not do so at once.

There are lots of frauds in this country.

Lookout for the man who claims to be soliciting cash subscribers for The Bee.

The merchants are warned to look out for a man who claims to represent The Bee.

NIGHT IN TREE TOPS.

Two Wisconsin Farmers Have an Experience with Wolves They Will Not Forget.

According to a Ladysmith (Wis.) correspondent, clinging all night to the branches of a tree, with a pack of hungry wolves watching below and a beating rain falling, was the remarkable experience of two men near Horseman.

A. Snyder and Paul Robarge, farmers, went to look up some cows which failed to come home at milking time. In their search they walked a mile and a half from home and as darkness came on they heard the distant howling of wolves, to which they paid little attention. They noticed, however, that the sounds came closer, and soon shadowy forms could be seen lurking in the bushes. The brutes became bolder as it grew darker and the two men began to realize the seriousness of the situation. Believing an attempt to reach home would be futile and being unarmed, they did the most natural thing under the circumstances—climbed a tree.

Up among the branches the men felt safe. They were too far from home to

WAITING WITH HUNGRY EYES.

call for help, but they could not believe that the wolves, which were of the large, gray variety, would remain long in the vicinity. However, the hours passed on and the wolves remained about the foot of the tree, sitting on their haunches, with hungry eyes cast upward. A rain had commenced falling and as time went on and the men's clothing became wet their position, which could not be varied much, became most uncomfortable. When daylight finally came the cowardly brutes which had kept them prisoners all night sneaked away into the deeper recesses of the forest and the men ventured down to the ground and went home.

Revenue from Refuse.

The commissioner of street cleaning in New York city, Mr. Woodbury, has been explaining how the municipality derives a revenue from every bit of street sweepings and refuse collected in New York, and he is proud of the good results from the city's incinerator and "digestor." "Now, what do you suppose," he said, "frequently clogs up our sifter? Why, hairpins! Do you know we sell tons of them and get quite a revenue from them? And what do you suppose came out of the 'digester' the other day? Two one-dollar bills. After the refuse is sifted," he continued, "it goes into the digester and later on is covered with oil. The top is skimmed off and what do you think we do with that? Why, that goes to Holland or France and comes back to this country as perfumery."—N. Y. Sun.

Could Afford a Better One.

"Of course you have a genealogical tree?" suggested the caller.

"Oh, yes," suggested the hostess, carelessly. "But we don't think much of it."

"You don't care much for such things, perhaps?"

"Oh, it isn't that, but this don't seem to be much good."

"Not complete enough, possibly?"

"It goes pretty near back to Adam, if that's what you mean," returned the hostess, "but there ain't enough kings and queens in it to suit me. Why, only this morning I told John to take it back and tell the man that got it up that we can afford a whole lot better one than that."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Killed by Tight Lacing.

Tight lacing caused the death of Delia Ackerman in the Cook county hospital, Chicago. Constriction of the vital organs resulted from constant compression, and septic poisoning ensued.

Whiskey $1.10 Per Gallon.

We claim to be the *LOWEST PRICED WHISKEY HOUSE.* We really sell whiskey as low as 1.10 per gallon, and mind you; distilled Whiskey—not a decoction of chemicals—but of course it's new and under proof.

"CASPER'S STANDARD" 10 Year old whiskey is a liquid joy! It is actually produced by honest Tar Heels in the Mountain Section of North Carolina by the old time process. Every drop is boiled over open furnance wood fires, in old style copper stills, in exactly the same way it was made by your grand-fathers a century ago. First rate whiskey is sold at $3 to $6 per gallon, but it is not any better than *Pe ev ARD* It is the best produced and must pleas ery customer or we will buy it back with gold—we are incorporated Under the Laws of North Carolina, with an authorized capital of $100,000.00 and the Peoples National Bank and Piedmont Savings Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., will tell you our guarantee is good. This is old honest, mild and mellow whiskey is worth one dollar a quart, but to more fully introduce "CASPER'S STANDARD" we offer sample shipments of this brand at half price, (packed in plain sealed boxes) 5 Quarts $2.95, 10 Quarts $5.00, Express Prepaid Anywhere in the United States. All orders and remittances (in stamps, cash or by check etc..) as well as requests for confidential price list *must be addressed as follows:*

W. B. Casper Co., Winston-Salem, N. C, U. S. A.

Main Office and Warehouses: No's. 1043-46 Liberty and 1, 3, 4 and 5 Maple Streets.

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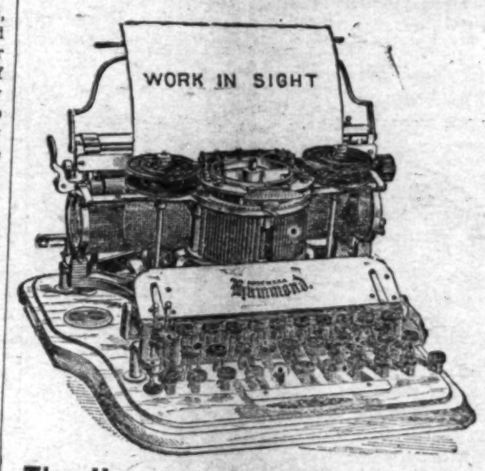

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Mrs. Bacon—Ready and willing are synonymous terms, are they not?

Mr. Bacon—Not always. For instance, you are always willing to go to the theater, but you're not always ready.—Tit-Bits.

Professional Opinion.

Softleigh—I say, doctah, do you—aw—believe that liquor really affects a man's brain?

Physician—Yes, if he has any. Otherwise it affects his legs.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lights.

"Well, I suppose Rockefeller lives according to his lights."

"I don't know. Sometimes I think other people lights have more to do with it."—D. Quit Free Press

Summer Dreams That Go Wrong

Cupid Is Quite as Busy on the English Sea Shore as Along the Atlantic Coast—Gay Deceivers of Both Sexes Lie in Wait for Unsophisticated Greenies—How the Game Is Worked.

An amiable cynic, writing in London Tit-Bits, thinks that there must surely be something in sea air favorable to the microbe of vanity; otherwise, how is it that the gentleman who for 50 weeks in the year is content to dispense butter and eggs over a counter or to exercise his skill in the arts of shaving and shampooing so often blossoms for two glorious weeks into a gentleman of fortune or a sprig of the aristocracy on the sands at Margate or the piers of Blackpool?

After all, one can scarcely blame these gentlemen, for they are only acting on the recognized principle that "the greater the change the better the holiday;" and if they choose to forget razor and raisins for awhile they will probably return to both all the more refreshed. But it is a different matter when they use these assumed characters to steal away the hearts of innocent maidens, as not infrequently happens.

Last year an amusing little drama

"SO THIS IS MONTGOMERY?"

which opened at Hastings came to an ignominious conclusion within a very few weeks. The daughter of a well-to-do city solicitor succumbed to the fascinations of a gentlemanly young fellow called Montgomery, who posed as the cadet of a well-known noble house; and after a brief wooing became engaged to him with the approval of her mother, who was with her at the time. All went happily and merrily as wedding-bells until, after the return to town, the young gentleman paid his first visit to the home of his fiancee to be introduced to the family circle. The father was as charmed as his wife and daughter had been; but, alas! a tragedy was impending. When the girl's brother presented himself for introduction he gazed in amazement at his potential brother-in-law.

"So this is Mr. Montgomery, is it?" he said at last; "and how long have you left the hair-dressing profession?" But almost before the words had been uttered the gentleman had vanished through the drawing-room door.

In another recent case which found its way into the papers an artistocrat-looking man who posed as a German "count" succeeded in winning the affections of the well-dowered daughter of a late British general at Newquay. The count was certainly a fascinating man, for he won golden opinions everywhere, and his fiancee was cordially congratulated by her friends and relatives, to whom she introduced him. Matters had progressed almost to the eve of the wedding day when, as fate would have it, among the guests invited to meet the count at the Norfolk home of the young lady's mother was a retired army officer, an old friend of her father, who promptly recognized in the count a discharged valet of no great reputation for strict attention to business.

The count did not wait for explanations, for he had disappeared before the colonel had time to recover from his amazement.

But it must not be thought that these "gay deceivers" are all of one sex. The records of the breach of promise courts tell a different tale. Only a few weeks ago a young north-country squire was sued for heavy damages by a lady whom he had jilted; but he was able to give such a satisfactory explanation of his conduct that the plaintiff was awarded a farthing damages. It seems that he had met the fair lady at Scarborough, and, falling a victim to her charms and learning from her that she was the daughter of a late distinguished diplomatist, he had offered her marriage.

His dream, however, was of short duration; for, as soon as the plaintiff had secured him and equipped herself with letters of a nature to convince a jury, she confessed her little deception. It was true that she bore the same name as the diplomatist; but, instead of her father being an ambassador, he filled the more lowly role of messenger in a government office on a salary of $400 a year, while the plaintiff herself was engaged in the useful calling of a dressmaker.

But perhaps the most amusing case of this kind which has come within the writer's knowledge is the following: Two years ago there met at a Brighton boarding house a handsome, military looking man known to his fellow-guests as Maj. ——, and an attractive young lady, who bore one of our most historic names, and who, as her companion took care to make widely known, was the daughter and heiress of a wealthy man of title. What more natural than that two such eligible persons should be mutually drawn to each other, or that it should soon be whispered among the guests that the gallant major and the fair heiress were engaged?

It was quite true; and the union had every promise of being a happy one. But Nemesis seems to pay special attention to seaside lovers; for before many months had elapsed the heiress discovered that her "major" was a captain of militia living on a small allowance provided by a relative; while he in turn learned that the captivating heiress was plain Miss Brown, the companion was her sister, and the pair of them kept a millinery shop in a southern suburb.

IT WASN'T HIS FLEA.

Man with the Educated Insects Brings Blushes to the Cheeks of a Young Lady.

The man with the educated fleas had just about completed a private exhibition one evening last week at the home

"THIS ONE IS NOT MINE."

of a Philadelphia suburbanite, when he announced to the assembled spectators that one of his tiny educated fleas had escaped, and he requested all to look carefully for the missing one. There were at least a dozen ladies and gentlemen in the assemblage, and at last one of the ladies gave the happy information to the "professor" that she had captured the fugitive. The "professor," beaming over with happiness, took the flea, but after examining it very closely, during which time the happy look on his face disappeared, he turned to the lady, who was next to him, and said: "I am very sorry, madam, but while all fleas look alike, this one is not mine."

How the young lady felt must be imagined.

How to Save Your Books.

Insects will never attack books which are dusted once a year with powdered alum and white pepper. Three parts alum should be used to one of pepper.

FROG IN HER STOMACH.

The More Mrs. Goldsmith Ate, the Thinner and Weaker She Grew from Day to Day.

Mrs. Harry Goldsmith, of Hempstead, L. I., was in the mountains of northern New York some months ago and with some friends spent a day in the woods. Being thirsty she leaned over the edge of a stream and drank from it. She noticed that she swallowed what appeared to be a small piece of grass. In a day or so she had entirely forgotten the circumstance.

Mrs. Goldsmith has been having an increased appetite for the past six weeks and has been constantly thirsty. She was also attacked with fits of dizziness. Doctors' remedies all failed and she continued to become weaker.

Her husband, who is a druggist, decided to study her case himself and

FROG WAS DISLODGED.

finally concluded to administer an emetic. To his surprise a large frog was dislodged from his wife's stomach. It had been there for months, was in a perfectly healthy condition, and after being placed in a jar swam around. She swallowed it as a tadpole. Her condition shows marked improvement.

SNAKE FOUGHT WELL

Struck Its Tormentor After Having Been Cut in Two.

William Schley's Experience with a Rattler That Was Lively in Sections—Chicken as a Snake Bite Remedy.

William Schley, of Decatur township, Williamsport, Pa., has resolved never again to cut a rattlesnake into more than two pieces. An experience which he had a day or two ago has convinced him that he may make two snakes out of one with impunity, but when he gets greedy and tries to make three, there is apt to be trouble. Incidentally Mr. Schley has learned that as snake-bite medicine common chicken can give cards and spades to whisky—a remedy which heretofore has been regarded as an indispensable adjunct to life in this mountainous region.

It may be of interest to know just how it feels to be bitten by half a snake, and so Mr. Schley's account of his experience is given as he told it. While he talked he had a swollen and discolored right arm in a sling and sat dangling his legs from the platform outside the crossroads store, near his home. A half dozen of his friends stood about and listened with awe at the recital, which had to be repeated as often as another man appeared on the scene.

"It happened up here in Sharer's gap," said Mr. Schley, to a New York World correspondent. "I started for a mess of huckleberries. After driving up through Bald Eagle valley to the gap, I hitched my horse and took my basket from the buggy. It was just a few feet from there that the berries were thick. I was crossing the road to the patch when I saw a big rattler right in front of me. In my time I have killed some big ones, but none that could hold a feather to that fellow.

"For a moment I stood admiring him and wondering how I could catch him. He seemed peaceable enough coiled up there in the road, and I thought he might stay there till I could get a crotched stick in the woods and catch him. I had a hatchet in the buggy and

BROUGHT THE HATCHET DOWN.

went to get it, thinking to cut a crotched stick with it.

"Well, sir, that snake must have been watching me, for the moment I turned my back it made a lunge for the horse's leg. I brought the hatchet down on the rattler, and when I lifted it there were two snakes where there had been but one before. I had cut the fellow in two, and yet I hadn't taken the fight out of him. No, sir. He kept right on—that is, the front part of him did—and in another moment he was ready to strike the horse. So again my hatchet went down, but he swerved aside and let me have those fangs right in the forefinger of my right hand here.

"Well, I tried to shake him off, but he wouldn't shake worth a cent. In my excitement I forgot that I had a horse and buggy so near at hand, but I did remember that Chris Sharer lived about five miles from where I was, and I started over the hill toward his house. I put my foot down on the end of the snake and pulled my hand free from his fangs. I ran faster than ever before until I reached Sharer's home.

"My finger had swollen to twice its natural size and my hand was badly swollen. My arm was blue up to the elbow. Sharer at once bound my arm to stop the circulation and then poured whisky into me.

"Sharer killed a chicken and split it open. Then he split my finger where the fangs had entered and placed the chicken on the wound. The chicken meat turned green and yellow, and gradually the swelling in my arm went down and the pain stopped. Mr. Sharer then made a poultice of soap and the white of an egg, and put it on the wound.

"This relieved the pain, and soon the liquor that I had poured into me sent me to sleep. I remained at Mr. Sharer's house all day and then went home. Although the swelling had gone my arm felt sore, and I expect it will be some time before I can use a hatchet again."

Chinaman's Unique Excuse.

At Hong-Kong the other day a Chinaman was fined $10 for biting the thumb of a policeman. The defendant thus denied the charge: "I did not bite him, sir. I was in a crowd, when, feeling a hand rudely thrust against my ear, I turned round suddenly, closing my mouth as I did so. I found the policeman's hand in my mouth, and he seemed pained. So was I."

Homes Are Safe in Turkey.

To seize a man's residence for debt is unlawful in Turkey, and sufficient land to support him is also exempt from seizure.

COLORED MAN HONORED.

Maj. Franklin A. Denison, of Chicago, Knows How to Command Genuine Respect.

In no state more than in Illinois does the able and deserving negro receive prompt and distinguished recognition. This is well illustrated in the case of Maj. Franklin A. Denison, a colored lawyer of Chicago, who, a few days ago, was appointed quartermaster, with the rank of major, on the staff of Gen. James B. Smith, of the Third brigade, Illinois national guard. It is not the first time that Maj. Denison has been honored as a colored man of signal ability. He was the first colored man ever elected valedictorian of his class in a northern college; he was the first colored man ever appointed a city prosecuting attorney in the north; he was the first colored man

MAJ. F. A. DENISON.
(Colored Soldier Who Has Been Made Brigade Quartermaster.)

to serve as president of a general court-martial in the United States army, and the first colored man to sit on a court of army claims.

Maj. Denison was born in San Antonio, Tex., in 1862. He obtained his early education in the public schools of the Texas city. Later he was graduated from Lincoln university, in Pennsylvania, as honor man of his class, and in 1890 was graduated from the old Union college of law (now the law school of Northwestern university), carrying off the highest honors for scholarship and being elected as valedictorian and class orator. In 1891 Mayor Washburne, of Chicago, appointed him assistant prosecuting attorney, a position he held through the administrations of Mayors Harrison, Sr., Hopkins and Swift, the last named promoting him to be chief of his department. In 1897 he resigned to take up the general practice of law, in which he built up a lucrative business, with white persons as well as colored among his clientage.

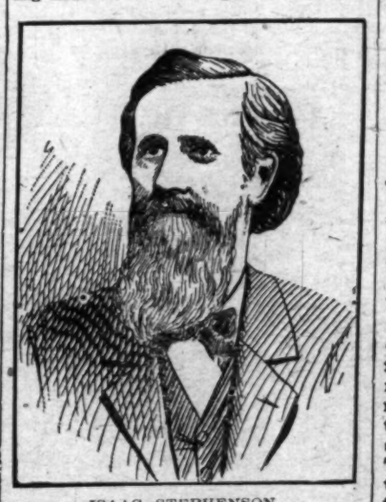
At the beginning of the Spanish-American war Maj. Denison joined the Eighth regiment, Illinois national guard, and was soon after commissioned major, and took command of the Third battalion. He went to Cuba with his regiment, and there Gen. Lawton made him president of the general court-martial of the district, the only colored man who ever held such an important place in the army. Later Gen. Lawton appointed him one of the three judges of the court of army claims at Santiago. It was this tribunal before which all claims for damage done to the property of Cubans by the invading army were brought.

After being mustered out of the service with his regiment in 1899, Maj. Denison resumed the practice of law in Chicago with greater success than ever. He is married, has a family and a handsome home.

ISAAC STEPHENSON.

Venerable Wisconsin Business Man Who May Be the Next Governor of His State.

Isaac Stephenson, who, according to the prophecy of William E. Curtis, will be the next governor of Wisconsin, has done more, perhaps, than any other living man for the development of the in-



ISAAC STEPHENSON.
(Lumberman Who May Be the Next Governor of Wisconsin.)

dustries of his state. He was born in New Brunswick in 1829, and went to Wisconsin at the age of 12. After working on a farm, he bought a schooner which he sailed between Milwaukee and Escanaba, and invested the savings of his enterprise in timber lands. He is now president of a large lumbering company and owns the controlling interest in a bank, named after him. He has served in the state legislature, and represented his state in the house of representatives at Washington.

WERE TRUE TO CHUM

Human Nature in the Fierce Wilderness of Maine.

How Two Log Drivers Took Body of Their Dead Comrade Home—Lots of Sand and Devotion in Their Makeup.

James Bell and Daniel Molloy, of Bangor, Me., have proved themselves "true blue" heroes, but they will get no medals—only the heartfelt thanks of poor people, the weeping mother and sisters of John Haggerty, and credit from every lumberman on the Penobscot for having lots of "sand" in their make-up.

It was seven weeks ago that John Francis Haggerty, of Bangor, better known as "Reddy" Haggerty, a first-class log driver, and he went to the far-away Allegash with 50 others, including some friends from his own town. Five weeks ago Haggerty became sick, having taken cold, and on a recent Sunday he died—some say from typhoid fever, others from pneumonia. No one bothers to find out the details of a woodman's taking off, for that takes time, and while men are plentiful, time is limited. "Hurry the job" is the main idea.

When, after lingering for weeks in a wretched hovel, with no care save what his loyal chums could give him in their rough way, and with never a drop of medicine—when, after untold suffering, poor Haggerty died, the first thing that occurred to the boss of the drive was to dispose of the body, and he ordered it buried then and there, in the wilderness of the Allegash, where the little mound would soon be lost in the tangle of undergrowth, unmarked and forgotten. The task of thus disposing of the mortal remains of "Reddy" Haggerty fell to his two chief cronies—"Jimmy" Bell and "Danny" Molloy, of Bangor. They were to hurry about it, too, for the drive was making slow progress, and their services were needed every minute to prevent the logs from being hung up.

Bell and Molloy flatly refused to do the bidding of the boss. They knew

WAIST DEEP IN ICY WATER.

that Haggerty's mother would sorrow to the end of her days if the body of her boy were left in the wilderness, and they also felt that the reproaches of all Hancock street, where they lived and were brought up together, would be upon them if they should fail to do what they could to bring the body home. The hovel on the Allegash where poor Haggerty died, was 200 miles north of Bangor, and there was not even a tote road through the woods to Patten, the nearest settlement. They could see, towering above the mists, the summit of Katahdin, and with that for a guide, they determined to make the attempt to carry the corpse out.

Telling the boss of Lawler's drive that, so far as they were concerned, the logs could stay there and rot, Bell and Molloy placed the body of their dead chum in the bottom of a canoe, and, taking a handful of salt fish and hardtack, they started down the Allegash. They had not gone far when they found that the canoe was in danger of being dashed to pieces against the rocks that studded the shallow stream, where the current runs a millrace, and so they got out in water, waist deep, and canoe, guiding it carefully, for miles. At nightfall Sunday they were so benumbed with cold that they were obliged to halt, and, pulling the canoe up on the bank, they made a big fire.

On Monday they came to a stretch where the water was so quick that one was obliged to care for the canoe while the other carried the body for five miles on his shoulder, struggling over bowlders, in rapids and through thorny underbrush. At noon they came to smooth water again, and from there to the journey's end it was merely a question of endurance. They reached Patten in the afternoon, in time to have the body cared for and sent in the evening train to Bangor. They were so much exhausted that they staggered as they passed through the streets of Patten, and were unable to eat the food set before them. It was an awful experience, even for the wiry, tough-muscled Bangor log drivers.

Having seen the body on its way to Bangor, "Jimmy" Bell and "Danny" Molloy turned back through the wilderness for the Allegash, sad over the death of their friend "Reddy," but satisfied that they had done all that men could do, and knowing that they need not be ashamed to go back to Bangor and face the neighbors in Hancock street. And in Bangor those who know them say: "Jimmy and Danny's all right!"

WISEST OF MONKEYS.

A Chimpanzee of Rare Intelligence and Fine Manners.

He Lives in a Private Apartment Supplied with All Modern Conveniences—Not a Success as an Electrician.

There have been other monkeys who have worn dress suits, eaten at table with knife and fork, ridden bicycles, slept in beds, and all that sort of thing, but they have done these things usually at the end of a whip lash. But with Consul it is very different. Consul is a chimpanzee of rare intelligence. He enjoys whatever he is doing. He is a natural-born humorist, and a most precocious child of four years. At present he infests a spacious apartment in a Coney Island palace as the star boarder and bosom companion of Frank C. Bostock. His nature has endeared him to the hearts of all who have had the good fortune to know him.

Consul arrived at the port of New York recently, after a pleasant voyage across the ocean aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. On his arrival he rode with his hat and suit cases gathered about him in his cab to his suite at a hotel.

Consul is only about three feet high, and his legs are so short that he has to fold up his fingers and walk on his knuckles when he drops to all fours. His lips are thin, but most extensive; when he smiles they reach from ear to ear. For one so young, he wears a fine set of side whiskers, which meet and disappears beneath his chin, but the rest of his face is fairly smooth. His nose is not noticeable, but there is a fine, long upper lip. His ears are generous to a fault, and his forehead is so low that the tips of his ears, had they eyes, could see each other over the top of his head. He is rather sensitive about his large ears, and conceals the deformity under a spacious jockey cap, which he wears, even to bed.

Consul is very fond of children, especially the curly-haired boys of the

"GOOD MORNING!"
(Consul, Said to Be the Most Intelligent Monkey Living.)

Bostock family, and at the hotel in New York his chief delight was to outdo the little boys in turning somersets over the bed and landing on his feet on the floor beyond. These three had very happy times playing the children's game known as "follow the leader." Consul was the "leader," and the children tried to do everything he did, while Consul, after he performed, sat gravely on the bed and saw to it that they did it accurately. The children "followed" most acceptably, jumping down from the headboard on to the bed, over tables, chairs and trunks, but when it came to swinging from the chandelier and landing in a heap on the bed fully ten feet away, the children had to admit the superiority of the agile four-year-old.

As quickly as his apartment at Coney Island was ready for occupancy, Consul moved in. It consists of one large room in a corner of the palace, upon a raised platform, about 75 feet long. In that space are his gymnasium, his dining-room, his bedroom, his reception parlor and his private office—a box in one corner where he goes to sleep away from the prying eyes of the public. The whole is lighted by electric lights reflected by corrugated tin. Consul knows they are tin, because he went up the step ladder and the back of the electrician, who was standing on top of it, and tested the matter with his teeth. After a couple of tries, which resulted in nothing but teeth marks on the metal, he concluded that they were nice to look upon, but not good to eat, and came away gravely, much to the relief of the electrician. He learned, too, that electric bulbs conceal a great noise within themselves. He has been afraid of them ever since the time he threw one on the floor, and it exploded, throwing the fragments in a shower of glass all over him, the globe mysteriously disappearing in the noise. When that happened Consul's hair rose on his head and he retreated against the confines of his iron bars, a fit subject for a comic artist.

The only thing lacking in his apartment is a bathtub. But once every day his valet takes him down to the ocean front and gives him a bath in the surf. In order to avoid the crowd that operation is performed at night or just after daylight in the morning.

Sea Serpent Not a Myth.

The naturalist of the Belgica expedition lately told the Zoological society, of France, that he believes the sea serpent to exist, and that it is not at all an imaginary creature of song and story. He says it is not a reptile, but a mammal of the order of the pinnipeds, to which family the seals belong. In form it resembles somewhat the extinct plesiosaurus, attaining a length of 200 feet, and the head and neck being one-fourth of the length, the trunk one-fourth, and the tail one-half. It never approaches the coast except in pursuit of the fish on which it lives. The commander of a French torpedo boat, he says, chased a pair of the creatures in the China sea, and fired shells at them.

MIGRATION OF NEGROES.

Thousands Leave the Country Every Year to Find Employment in the Large Cities.

Booker T. Washington recently gave two reasons for the general migration of the colored population from the country into the cities—the superior educational facilities for colored children and the better police protection afforded by the cities.

The increase in the negro population of the United States between 1890 and 1900 was 1,350,000, or at the rate of about 18 per cent., the white population in the same period increasing 21 per cent. But this gain in the colored population is not evenly distributed,

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.
(Called by Some the "Messiah" of Our Colored Population.)

the cities generally gaining at the expense of the country districts.

In Charleston, S. C., the colored population increased in ten years from 35,000 to 60,000; in Jefferson county, Ky., which includes Louisville, the colored population increased from 33,000 to 43,000 in ten years; in Shelby county, Tenn., which includes Memphis, from 61,000 to 85,000; in Fulton county, Ga., which includes Atlanta, from 35,000 to 45,000; in Baltimore from 67,000 to 79,000; in Washington from 166,000 to 230,000; in Duval county, Fla., which includes Jacksonville, from 14,000 to 22,000; in Warren county, Miss., which includes Vicksburg, from 35,000 to 45,000; in St. Louis from 26,000 to 35,000, and in Galveston from 7,000 to 8,700.

Indications of the migration of colored residents to the large cities may be found in the north as well as in the south. In the state of Pennsylvania the increase in the colored population in ten years was 49,000. Of this 37,000 was in Philadelphia and Pittsburg alone.

In New York the increase in the colored population in ten years was 29,000, but of this total 16,000 was in New York county, 7,000 in Brooklyn, and 2,000 in Richmond and Queens, and 4,000 in the whole rest of the state.

Another reason for the increase in the colored population of the city, not given by Mr. Washington, is the better wages paid to colored people in the cities and their larger opportunities for material advantage.

QUEEN WRITES PLAY.

"Carmen Sylva" Deals with Love and the Folly of Marrying Out of One's Station.

"Carmen Sylva" (Queen Elizabeth of Roumania) has been occupying her time recently writing a play founded upon events in the history of Roumania. The New York World says that the story is woven around the adventures of a knightly Roumanian prince. He is

QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.
(Better Known by Her Pen Name, "Carmen Sylva.")

wounded in battle and taken to the home of a simple countryman, whose only daughter nurses him. The prince and the countryman's daughter fall in love and the prince gets her father's consent to educate her to occupy the position of a princess.

She is placed in a convent, and while studying there she realizes the distance between her and the prince. So she takes the veil and becomes a nun.

In despair the prince follows her example and becomes a monk.

The royal moral is plain. It is that marriages between peasants and princes are to all right-minded persons against nature.

Colored Church Etiquette.

On the front of a colored church in Plainfield, N. J., there is a sign bearing these gentle reminders: "Gentlemen will remove their hats on entering." "Don't loaf upon the steps." "No Christian gentleman will use profane or indecent language inside the church. Others must not." "Do not smoke or bring lighted cigars into the church."

USEFUL REPTILIAN PET.

Rattlesnake Takes Care of the Baby, Catches Rats and Gives Timely Warning of Fire.

Dick Branning's pet rattlesnake is the chief curiosity of the Deep Hollow section of Susquehanna, Pa. Last spring, when Branning was blasting bluestone rocks in the Great Bend township mountains, a great mass of rattlesnakes was thrown high in the air by the explosion of dynamite. Nearly all of the serpents were killed outright, but one of them, the biggest of the lot, escaped with serious wounds.

Branning, out of curiosity, picked up the rattler, carried it to his house, and placed it in a box of cotton, and some-

SNAKE AMUSED THE BABY.

how was glad to see it recover. When the stage of convalescence had passed, the snake crawled out into the yard, and in a few weeks crawled into the house, where it soon became a household pet. It was named Pete. The big snake appeared to be grateful for the care lavished upon it, and endeavored to show it in various ways. It would amuse the baby for hours by shaking its rattles, and it would twist itself into many shapes for its edification.

One day in July a big black snake crawled into the house and was about to attack the sleeping baby in the cradle, when Pete, with a terrible rattle, sprang to the rescue, and after a hard battle killed the intruder. Occasionally Pete will crawl into the cradle, coddle up close to the baby and sleep there for hours at a time.

Pete has become a famous ratter, and not a rodent dare remain in the place. When a tramp or peddler approaches he will coil himself up on the doorstep and prepare to strike. The intruder invariably retreats.

One night last week Mr. Branning and his wife were suddenly awakened by Pete's loud rattling. The snake had crawled upon the bed and gave unmistakable evidence that something was wrong. Mr. Branning at once ran downstairs, where he found a barrel of rubbish in flames, threatening the building with destruction. Pete had discovered the state of affairs and given the alarm. Mr. Branning has been offered a fancy price for his pet, but it is not for sale.

DEVOTED TO FAMILY.

Shared with Wife and Little Ones the Coarse Food Set Before Him in Prison Cell.

A touching incident occurred at the county jail at Lawrenceburg, Ind., which showed the devotions of a prisoner to his destitute family.

Some time ago Cornelius Swango, of Aurora, was placed in the jail to lay out a fine of $25 and costs. Almost every day since his incarceration his wife, with her two children, has visited him.

The other night Sheriff Axby detected the prisoner in the act of slipping a small package into his wife's hand. The sheriff made an examination of the package and found therein two sandwiches. Upon being questioned Swango stated that his family had been reduced to practically destitute circumstances since his imprisonment, and he had been sharing the food allowed him with them.

The tender heart of the sheriff's wife was touched by the recital of Swango's

SHARED HIS HUMBLE FOOD.

story, and she speedily prepared a substantial meal, which the wife and children ate. When they left the jail for their home in Aurora their eyes were bright, there was elasticity in their step and the mother staggered beneath the weight of a large basket heavily laden with the necessaries of life, which had been furnished by the sheriff and his wife.

Record in Shoemaking.

To establish a record in shoemaking, a pair of lady's shoes was made at a factory in Lynn, Mass., in 13 minutes. The job required 57 operators and the use of 43 machines. There were 100 pieces in the two shoes, and all these parts were made and adjusted in the time named.

The Bee.

PUBLISHED AT

1309 "I" St., . W. Washington, D.C

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year.....	$2.00
Six months.....	1.00
Three Months.....	60
Subscribe, monthly....	20

WHY DON'T THE NEGROES STOP IT?

The above caption headed an editorial of last Sunday's Post, as will be seen in another column of The Bee takes the negro to task for "speech making and their tiresome demand for recognition" and goes on to say that "every man receives the treatment he personally deserves or something very near it that this is not a government of slaves, that there was never a greater fallacy than that all men are born equal" and predicts that the only results of our appeals for recognition of our political and manhood rights must be that of "absolute and hopeless ostracism." The Post manifests considerable impatience on account of the persistence of the Negro in respect to what is commonly called recognition. The term recognition has gained currency and signification on account of political conditions which obtain in this country where political parties seek to recognize their particular friends or constituencies. The term has no necessary relation to social or civil rights or to those rights which belong to a man because he is a man.

And when our orators ask for the right to sit on juries, to be accommodated in public inns, to ride in public conveyances and the like they are not demanding recognition but justice.

It is manifestly unfair and unjust to require a decent person to pay first class fare in a public conveyance and then force him to occupy a seat fit only for ruffians and brutes. It is a reflection upon the honesty of a community to require a citizen to pay taxes for public improvements and withold from him all benefits resulting from them. It is ridiculously preposterous to prate about the fact that "this is not a government of classes" and then reduce that fact to a sarcasm by discriminating against classes simply because they are classes. It is because of these inconsistences that the negro is demanding not recognition but justice. It is because it is said that he is entitled under the law of the land to bread while he is required to be satisfied with a stone. And if he shows any dissatisfaction with what he has gotten and aks for what is his he is called a fool. Upon the whole the temper of the Post's article is less harsh than it is wont. It was in a melting mood when the big ante article but as time passed it began to take on its old war point and after telling us that "if a police man goes into Willow Tree alley to arrest a malefactor, it is an insult to the whole race" begins to brandish the tomahawk and like the good indian begins to consign us to "absolute and hopeless ostracism." But our esteemed contemporary can afford to be patient. We can.

And while there may be some differences between the Post's view of the negro and his rights and that of the negro concerning his own rights, yet we can afford to be patient and in due season the question as to Why don't the Negro stop it? will be answered in the vindication of the maxim "he that would be free, himself must strike the blow" and we trust to the satisfaction of the Post.

In the mean time we will not be content to let our rights slip away from us by default simply because others would have us be content.

Terrell's Memphis Views.

From the *Commercial Appeal*, of Memphis, Tenn., we learn that R. H. Terrell, a Justice of the Peace in the District of Columbia, has been telling that *paper* what he knows of the opposition to Booker T. Washington. It must be remembered that *Booker* secured Terrell's appointment to his present position, and Terrell embraces this occasion to show his gratitude for favors received. Terrell thinks there is nothing in the opposition to Washington. He describes the opposition as being actuated by motives of jealousy and envy. He says: "Four men out of every five, who have arrayed themselves in opposition to the "*Head*" of Tuskegee are influenced by jealousy. I am sorry to say it, but it is true. There is absolutely no reason why colored men should oppose him." This is all very familiar. It has become the habit of the Bookerites to brand the men who differ with their *Master*, as scoundrels, and the women as strumpets. This is their strongest and best argument. Terrell says he does not believe that Booker "occupies the position of a political leader in any particular. He may be called upon by the authorities from time to time to give evidence as to a man's character, or fitness for place, when that man has been recommended and indorsed by other people." This is all interesting. In other words Washington has the last word in the oppointment of colored men to office. This is indeed, political dictatorship. It is a power that is given no other one man as to the political preferment of men of other races that compose the citizenry of the country. That is where the shoe pinches Mr. Terrell utters a glaring untruth when he asserts that Washington is opposed because "he does not make threatening speeches against the white people of the South. Nobody has made any such criticism of the Justice's master, and he knows it. The time, place and manner of this interview are very humiliating, coming as it does from a graduate of the oldest institution of learning in the country. This last statement that Washington is opposed because "he does not make threatening speeches against the white people of the South," is calculated to set the mob of the South at the heels of every colored man, who openly differs from the Principal of Tuskegee institute, and this is true whether Mr. Terrell intended it to be that way or not. Do the Bookerites seek physical extermination for those who do not adore their master? The Bee would like to ask Mr. Terrell whether the sage of Tuskegee passed on his character or the people of this city? And if the people of this city would pass on his character about now, what would they say? And what is the opinion of Mr. Terrell of those or some of those whose characters were marked O. K. by Mr Washington?

The negro must cease demanding protection, says the post. This paper is sleepy.

The white man draws the color line and the colored man must not say a word.

THE BEE will never cease its agitation of negro manhood as long as an attempt is made by his enimies to disfranchise him

---

The daily Post must be suffering rom wind colic.

Ben Tillman has no time to speak of the negro now. He is looking afte the interest of his nephew.

The attention of the President is called to the discrimination against the negro on the juries in this city.

Maj. Richard Sylvester may be abused, but he is certainly endeavoring to have a decent police force. If men will be honest he will do them no harm, but, if they are dishonest he will not keep them on the face. The people are with the Majro.

No place of public amusement should be licensed when it draws the color line.

The Post office department that is anxious to issue a fraud order against legitimate institutions should have evidence.

The National suffrage league is here to stay.

The republican party must do something or go out of business.

The time has come for the negro to act.

Why should negro office holders be allowed to take part in suffrage Conventions? There are a few of them who have some manhood.

The toady and the apolcgist should take a back seat.

The people of this city are asked to take an interest in the suffrage movement.

Let the Jury Commission select some colored men to serve on the jury.

THE PATHFINDER SECT.

Its Followers Are Vegetarians, Have a Strange Religion and Live in a Colony.

Judge Edward Wallace Conable, known as the founder of the original vegetarian colony in Roswell, Col., a number of years ago, has just bought 8,000 acres of rough land near Rogers, Ark., and founded an original colony of non-meat eaters. Outside of this feature there are others which commend the colony to those seeking things curious. Any man who eats anything but breakfast food in original packages for his morning meal is banished from the colony, and one who swears or chews

EDWARD WALLACE CONABLE.
(Noted Jurist Who Now Is Head of the "Pathfinders.")

tobacco must forfeit his citizenship, and lo and behold, the man who looks upon a woman and loves her at sight is doomed to everlasting disgrace.

The most extraordinary feature of the colony is that not even a snake may be killed upon the premises. If one is sick, they fast. The services of no physicians are needed or accepted. Often when the judge himself feels disease and sickness approaching he leaves off eating even a simple fare and starves out the approaching illness.

No meats of any kind are eaten by the followers of Conable. No breakfast is eaten except raw products, such as whole wheat, sliced tomatoes, etc. As a rule, the members of the colony do not eat any morning meal at all. Conable himself says that he never eats a meal of cooked food.

Their religion is likewise extraordinary. Conable says:

"The Pathfinder (name of sect) does not believe in the existence of a personal God. It believes that God is the universal life force that permeates every living thing. It believes that it is possible for man to so perfect himself physically as to come in absolute harmony with the soul and live eternally in flesh."

This latter statement that one can live forever if proper treatment is taken of one's self is sincerely believed by many members of the colony and those who are taking up their homes on the crest of the Ozarks think that they will be here when Gabriel blows his horn. At least they profess to have such belief.

As Defined.

"Mamma," asked little Floramay, "what is a synonym?"

"A synonym, my dear, is a word that can be used in the place of another when you don't know how to spell the other," replied the mother, who happened to be a trifle shy on orthography.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Proper Thing.

"I hope you do not consider it wrong for a young lady to wear fine clothes and jewels," said Miss Giddings.

"Certainly not," replied the parson. "If the heart is full of vain and ridiculous things, there can be no objection to advertising the fact."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Bumps Into Them.

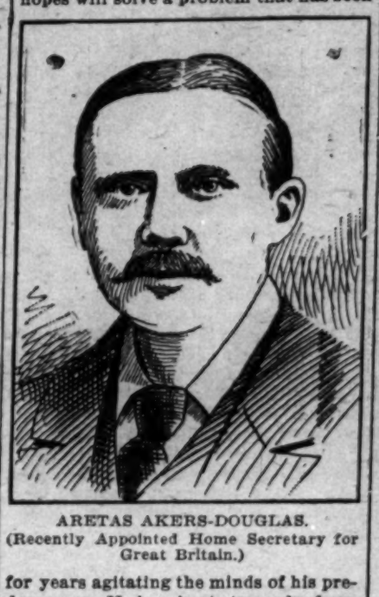
Towne—I believe I'm a sort of owl or something. I usually find everything I'm looking for in the dark.

Brown—I must be a sort of elephant or something. I usually find everything I'm not looking for in the dark.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A PRISON REFORMER.

English Home Secretary's Policy in Connection with Treatment of Criminals Is Unique.

With the exception of those who are taking the chief parts in the so-called "fiscal controversy" now raging in England no member of the British cabinet has been more talked of of late than the recently-appointed home secretary, the Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas. In his capacity as head of the department of the government which deals with criminals, Mr. Akers-Douglas has just laid before parliament a scheme regarding the treatment of wrongdoers which he hopes will solve a problem that has been



ARETAS AKERS-DOUGLAS.
(Recently Appointed Home Secretary for Great Britain.)

for years agitating the minds of his predecessors. He is going to try and reform the criminal classes so as to make them both within and without the prison useful citizens. Hitherto prisoners, irrespective of their antecedents, who were sentenced to penal servitude, that is any term involving confinement for over two years, were put to such unprofitable occupations as picking oakum or breaking stones. The secretary feels that all prisoners are not hopeless cases, hence his new scheme. Young men serving their first period are to be kept under special observation, and if it is found that the criminal instinct is not strongly developed in them they will be taught some useful trade which may help them to become respectable citizens on their release. Habitual criminals will be also put to some useful occupation by which they will be no longer a burden on the taxpayer, and if they show no disposition to reform they will be kept in prison for an indefinite period. This feature of the scheme is drastic, because it will need a special act of parliament to put it into operation.

Mr. Akers-Douglas comes of a family known for its charity and general good works. The home secretary himself, while a man of strict sense of duty and unswerving purpose to act for the good of the state, is touched with much clemency in the discharge of what is often painful business. He is so punctilious about his work that he frequently looks in on such places as Scotland Yard and other institutions relating to criminals, to see to things in person, and many stories are told of the way in which policemen on duty, failing to recognize the home secretary, sometimes refuse him entrance.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE.

Appointed by Interior Department to Investigate Alleged Frauds Against Indians.

Charles J. Bonaparte, who has been appointed by Secretary Hitchcock to investigate alleged frauds against the Indians in Indian Territory, is one of the leading lawyers of Maryland, and was only recently appointed by the president to prosecute the frauds in the postal department now under in-

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE.
(Appointed to Investigate Frauds in Indian Territory.)

vestigation. Mr. Bonaparte is the grandson of Jerome Bonapamie, youngest brother of the first Napoleon, and of famous "Betsy" Patterson, once a Baltimore beauty and heiress. He is a bachelor, 60 years old, and although he came near entering the senate as the associate of Senator Wellington in 1896, he has never held public office. He is a republican.

Paper Umbrellas Are Coming.

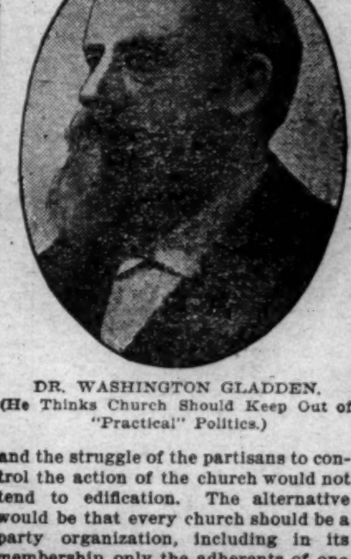
Several German firms in Saxony are making arrangements for manufacturing hats and umbrellas on a large scale from paper. The paper will be prepared by special process, and the hats will be more or less porous to assist ventilation, and be extremely light. These firms hope to flood the world with their paper hats and umbrellas, which will be sold at extremely low prices. They also anticipate that they will be able to introduce striking novelties in the way of decorations of men's hats, which in their opinion are far too monotonous and dull. Their umbrellas and sunshades are likewise to be brightly colored.

The Church in Politics

INTERESTING SUBJECT INTELLIGENTLY DISCUSSED BY DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

REV. DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, of Columbus, O., was recently asked to outline his idea of the function of the church in its relation to politics. In view of the fact that he himself went into practical politics not long ago, and served his home city in a legislative capacity, his words have more than ordinary weight. The conclusion at which he now arrives is that it is wisest for the church in all its activities to "keep itself free from entanglement with practical politics;" but, he says, "the church whose membership, including its minister, is not actively at work in securing good government in the community in which it stands has neglected a great part of its duty." He says further, in the Christian Endeavor World (Boston):

"The first and most obvious reason why the church should not engage in practical politics is that practical politics is at present under the control of parties; and the kind of strife and conflict which is thus involved would be fatal to the peace of the church engaging in it and destructive to its spiritual life. If both parties were represented in the church, the church could not favor the policies or the candidates of one party without opposing the other;



DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.
(He Thinks Church Should Keep Out of "Practical" Politics.)

and the struggle of the partisans to control the action of the church would not tend to edification. The alternative would be that every church should be a party organization, including in its membership only the adherents of one political party, and then we might look for a lively scrimmage between churches of opposite politics, which would be equally scandalous. It is clear that so long as our political affairs are in the hands of opposing parties Christian churches cannot become actively interested in them."

Nor does it seem wise to Dr. Gladden that Christian ministers should discuss in the pulpit questions of party politics. He writes on this point:

"It is of course conceivable that great moral issues may arise in which one party will stand for righteousness and the other for iniquity. It came pretty near to that in the year just preceding the civil war; and there were a good many churches in those days which stood solidly together in support of the principles and the candidates of one party and against those of the other, while there were many pulpits from which emphatic teaching was heard which seemed to have a very direct bearing on politics. We heard in those days a great deal of angry talk about political churches and political parsons. It is unfortunate when a clear issue of fundamental morality is raised between political parties, for in such cases the churches and their ministers are bound to take sides.

"Such cases are, however, exceptional. It does not often occur that the one party represents virtue and the other vice; and the economic and financial questions which divide them are questions with two sides, on which men have a right to differ. The church has no call to take part in the settlement of such questions; and, if it consults its own peace and prosperity, it will let them severely alone."

What, then, it may be asked, is the proper work of the church? Has it no function to fulfil in the improvement of law and the administration of political affairs? To these questions Dr. Gladden answers:

"Its business is to apply the law of Christ to all the concerns of life, and to reveal the spirit of Christ in the lives of its members. Its high calling is to fit men and women for self-government, to fill their minds so full of the wisdom that is in Christ and their hearts so full of His love that good government shall be the spontaneous and inevitable expression of their lives.

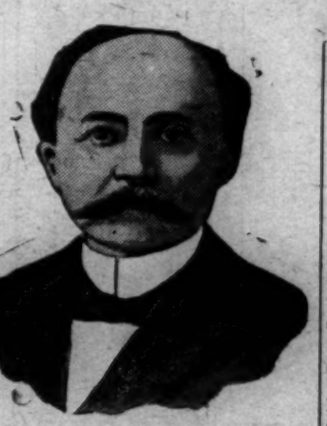
"This means that the teaching of the church with respect to social and political principles shall be clear and authoritative. It means that the pulpit shall show men what the law of Christ means and how it works in existing human relations; that it shall take the great ideals of brotherhood and service and hold them close to the life of every day, so that men may see what it means to be Christians now, in this twentieth century, and in all the business of this complex civilization. . . .

"Here the duty of the church ends. These Christian citizens, thus instructed and inspired, must unite in other organizations to give effect to the truth which has taken possession of their lives. It is not for the church, in its meetings or by its official action, to seek to make nominations, or to elect officers, or to frame legislation; the working out of these principles must be left to other agencies. Either through the parties to which they belong or through independent organizations these Christian citizens must exercise their political functions."

JUDGE HENRY C. IDE.

Vermont Jurist Will Become Vice Governor of the Philippines Next January.

Henry Clay Ide, of Vermont, who will succeed Gen. Luke E. Wright, as vice governor of the Philippines, is now a member of the Philippine commission. His promotion will be brought about by the appointment of Judge Taft to the war portfolio and the subsequent promotion of Gen. Wright to the Philippine governorship. Mr. Wright has seen service in both branches of the Vermont legislature. He was appointed United States commissioner to Samoa in 1891, and two years later was made chief justice of those islands under the tripartite arrangement between Great Britain, Germany and the United States. He served in Samoa until 1897, when the island group was divided between the three powers mentioned. In 1900 he



JUDGE HENRY C. IDE.
(Slated for the Vice Governorship of the Philippines.)

was appointed to his present office by President McKinley. He is a graduate of Dartmouth college and is 59 years of age. He is recognized in Europe as one of the most reliable authorities on Polynesian affairs.

Eagles Are High Flyers.

Eagles have been noticed flying at a height of 6,000 feet, and storks and buzzards at 2,000 feet. A lark will rise to the same height, and so will crows. As a rule, however, birds do not fly at a greater height than 1,000 feet.

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

New Head of the Historic House of Cecil Has Been in Public Life for Many Years.

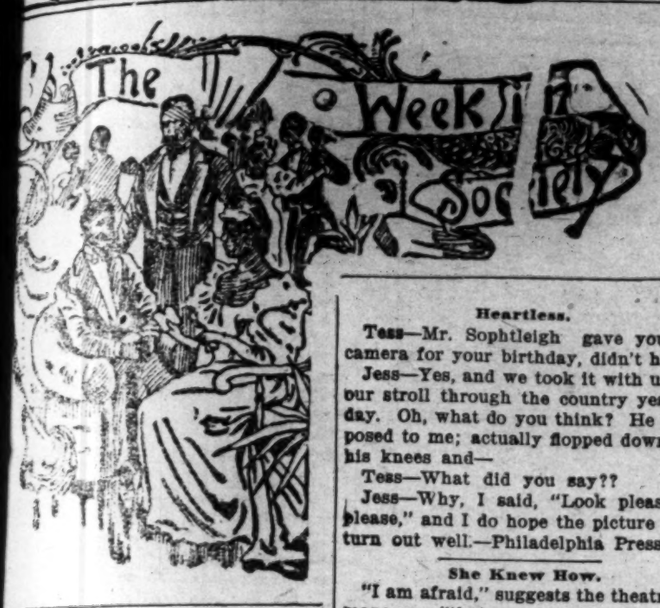
By the death of his father, the late Marquis of Salisbury, James Edward Herbert Gascoyne-Cecil, Viscount Cranborne, becomes fourth Marquis of Salisbury, and Rochester city loses its repre-

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.
(Better Known in Public Life as Viscount Cranborne.)

sentative in the house of commons. The new marquis, who was born on October 23, 1861, was educated at Eton and at University college, Oxford. His political career began early. At the age of 24 he contested the Darwen division of Northeast Lancashire, and, successful by the narrow majority of five votes, held the seat until 1892. At the general election of that year he was defeated, but in the following year he was returned unopposed for the constituency his elevation now leaves vacant. During the South African war he served with his battalion of the Devonshire militia, and earned the C. B. In 1900 he was appointed under secretary of foreign affairs.

Saved a Box of Matches.

A fire broke out in the bookstore of T. B. Gill, in Marshall, Mo., and the excited owner hurriedly grasped a box of matches and dashed into the street. On being asked why he was so eager to save the matches, he said he had rescued them to prevent them from taking fire.



Rev. A. M. Green of Louisanna is in the city.

Mr. Walton Young has returned from New York.

Mr. Henry Middleton has returned from Deer Park, Md.

The editor left for New York City today on special business.

Mr. Alexander Middleton has returned from Saratoga, N. Y.

Mrs. Bertha Porter is in the city, the guest of her mother Mrs. Beckett.

Rev. J. R. Bennett of Oklahoma City, Okla., is in the city visiting friends.

Mr. John Lee has returned from Atlantic City, N. J., where he spent the month of August.

Mrs. Cowdry of Philadelphia, Pa., is in the city, the guest of her cousin Mrs. Lizzie Middleton.

Rev. Chapman preached an eloquent sermon at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church last Sunday.

Mr. Steward M. Lewis has been indisposed for two weeks. He is now out again, hustling as usual.

Miss Mabel Cooper, of Alexandria, Va., who has been visiting Miss Marea Lewis of Anacostia, has returned home.

Miss Hattie Hamer returned from Philadelphia, Pa., last Friday, where she has been the guest of Mrs. Bayton.

The Singing School will open at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, D St.,S. W., Sunday, Oct. 4, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wright wish to return thanks to the many friends for the beautiful gifts for their recent wedding.

Dr. C. C. Stewart, who has been so sick for several weeks, is able to be out again, greatly to the gratification of his many friends.

Dr. C. B. Purvis returned to the city from Europe on Wednesday and will resume his lectures in Howard Medical School next week,

Mrs. L. D. Hodge of Montgomery, West Virginia, who attended the recent Convention of the True Reformers has returned to her home.

Miss Mary Leftwich, a recent graduate of our public schools, after passing an examination in Wilmington, Delaware, has been appointed as principal in one of that city's public schools.

Messrs. Thomas L. Jones and L. M. Hershaw will address the host of Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church, Tuesday evening, Oct. 6th, 1903. A splendid program has been prepared for the occasion, including a Concert and other church amusements.

Mr. and Mrs. John F Kieth of 1416 10th Street, N. W., have returned to the city from Philadelphia, where they were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Mc Dugal. Their summer vacation was spent in Atlantic City, N. J.

The second public meeting of the local suffrage league will be held in the Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church, 6th Street, Northwest, next Tuesday evening, Oct. 6th, at 7:30 p. m.

The Second Baptist Lyceum will have its reopening next Sunday, Oct. 4, 1902, in the main auditorium of the Second Baptist Church, 3rd Street between H and I Streets, N. W. Mr. Thomas L. Jones will be the Orator of the occasion. Several prominent speakers have been invited to be present and to make short talks. A fine musical program has been arranged. The public is cordially invited to be present.

Emancipation at Hamilton, Va.

Between two and three thousand people assembled in Dr. Evan's woods to celebrate Emancipation Day. Clubs from Berryville, Hillsboro, Lincoln, Leeseburg, Waterford and adjacent towns took part in the parade. The Chariot was a very pleasing feature. Messrs. James Hicks, Sinkfield, Dean and Levenberry had all the arrangements in hand. The speakers were Rev. Howard, Mrs. Julia M. Layton, and Lawyer James Hayes. In spite of this large crowd and four bands of music to enliven the occasion perfect order prevailed throughout the speaking.

Cats to Fight Prairie Dogs.

Ranchers in Montana are importing cats from Minnesota, to kill prairie dogs. So far the experiment has been successful. On one ranch, 200 miles east of Butte, there are nearly 300 cats, and each cat kills an average of two prairie dogs every day.

Loaves Two Yards Long.

France is "boss of the bakery" in the production of large loaves of bread. Some of the French loaves are six feet long.

Heartless.

Tess—Mr. Sophtleigh gave you a camera for your birthday, didn't he?

Jess—Yes, and we took it with us on our stroll through the country yesterday. Oh, what do you think? He proposed to me; actually flopped down on his knees and—

Tess—What did you say??

Jess—Why, I said, "Look pleasant, please," and I do hope the picture will turn out well.—Philadelphia Press.

She Knew How.

"I am afraid," suggests the theatrical manager, "that you cannot take the role of the fairy prince. You see, it calls for a lady who is rather plump in figure, while you—well—er—ah—well, you are lacking in some of the essentials."

"Oh," smiles the experienced comic opera prima donna, "I can make up for that."—Judge.

Cruel Man.

"Why do you think your husband's love has changed?

"Boo-hoo! He used to call me his ducky darling, and now he calls me his tootsy-wootsy."—Chicago American.

Telegraph Wire Jewelry.

The descendants of the aborigines of Australia are very fond of jewelry, but they do not pay much for it. They use telegraph wire to make bracelets, earrings and nose-rings, and tear down the telegraph lines for that purpose.

Doors Made of Paper.

Some of the new dwellings in French cities are fitted with doors made entirely of paper. It is finished to resemble any kind of wood, and there is no warping, shrinking or cracking.

What Galvanized Iron Is.

Galvanized iron is merely iron dipped into molten zinc. The coating is not electrically applied, as the word galvanized seems to imply.

HEARD IN PARIS.

Vaccination is now compulsory in France during the first year of life, and revaccination during the eleventh and twenty-first years.

Paris thieves, dressed in workmen's blouses and wearing caps similar to those used by men employed in the telephone department of the French post office, call on subscribers and take their instruments away on the pretext that they are out of order.

The question of making the public pay an entrance fee to Paris museums arises again. It is argued that the receipts thus levied will be useful to the administration des Beaux Arts, as an example the Italian and German galleries are given. The Vatican makes $8,000 yearly, the Nuremberg museum a like amount, the Dresden Royal Gallery $5,000, and the British National Portrait Gallery $16,000.

The curious-looking eyeglasses of M. Ribard seem to be gaining favor in France. The lenses, instead of being oval, are in the form of long and narrow rectangular strips, but they are otherwise like ordinary lenses. Their advantages consist in the readiness with which both near and distant objects may be viewed without removing the spectacles. In reading or working the worker looks straight ahead through the lenses, but in looking off he raises or lowers his eyes, seeing over or under the glasses.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

The province of Ontario produced $547,000 of nickel last year.

Sawdust and other mill waste is now used in paper making in Texas.

Five million dollars were spent in building new cotton mills or enlarging old ones in South Carolina last year.

H. H. Vreeland, the eastern street railroad magnate, has odd ways of testing the fitness of men for promotion. On one occasion a man now high up in the mechanical department happened to have occasion to see Mr. Vreeland. The business ended, Mr. Vreeland pulled out a cheap watch. "Joe," he said, opening the back of the watch, "that winder rubs against the inside of the case. Can you fix it?" "Certainly," said the man. "How would you go about it?" "I would unscrew the winder, and—" "Joe, you're the man I want to take charge of the —— department," broke in Vreeland. "Every fellow who has been in here ahead of you was going to file it without unscrewing and fill the works with the dust."

UNDER OTHER FLAGS.

Manitoba raised three and a half million bushels of potatoes last year.

Less than one-seventh of the land in Great Britain is owned by farmers.

Of the 16,000 islands scattered between Madagascar and India, only about 600 are at present inhabited.

Italy and Spain have fewer houses in proportion to their population than any other country in the world; the Argentine Republic and Uruguay have the most.

Mr. Kearley stated in the house of commons that the adulteration of milk in London is so great that the people of the metropolis pay the milkmen £30,000 for water.

Bavaria has an association of postal and telegraph employes, now in its third year, with 7,000 members. Assistance is rendered to members in need of it. Hereafter no one over 45 years old will be accepted as a member.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Including Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutic Colleges....

THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION (1903-1904) will begin October 1st 1903, and continue seven (7) months.

DAY SCHOOL FOR NEW MATRICULANTS.....

Tuition fee in Medical and Dental Colleges, each, $80.00. Pharmaceutic College, $70.00.

Four years' graded courses in Medicine and Dental Surgery.

Well equipped laboratories in all departments. Unexcelled hospital facilities.

All students must register before October 12th, 1903.

For catalogue or Further information apply to

F. J. SHADD, A. M., M. D.
Secretary, 901 R St., N. W.

AVERY
COLLEGE TRADE
SCHOOL
Reopens
Monday, Sept. 7th 1903

An ideal trade school for young colored women who desire expert mechanical knowledge as a means of increasing their earning capacity. Dress making; Millinery, Tailoring, Music and an English course from primary to normal.

Boarding, laundry, furnished room steam heated, electric light, $11.00 per month covers all expenses.

In appointments, cuisine service, and for the comfort of our students this school is excelled by no negro institution in America.

Catalogue now ready, address all communications to

Joseph D. Mahoney, Supt.,
Allegheny Pa

LEGAL NOTICE.

Richard R. Horner, Attorney.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Holding a Probate Court.

No. 11,658, Administration,

This is to give notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Clinton Bush late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of August, A. D. 1904; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 31st day of August, 1903.

Mlvina P. Bush, 3354 6th st., N.W.
Attest: John R. Rouzer.
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia.
Clerk of the Probate Court.

W. C. Martin, Attorney.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Holding a Probate Court.

No 11,657, administration

This is to give notice:

That the subscriber of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate court of the District of Columbia, letters Testamentary on the estate of Emma A. Carroll late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of August, A. D. 1904, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 28th day of August, 1903.

William T. Carroll, 443 Washington st., N.W.
Attest: John R. Rouzer.
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate court.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Hourly Passenger Train Service between Washington and Baltimore

From New Jersey Ave., and C St., "every hour on the hour," 7:00 a. m. to 8 p. m. Returning, from Baltimore in like manner.

New Saloon

1310 Penn. Ave., and E St N. W

All leading brands of Whiskies. Braddock, Wilson, Old Taylor, Paul Jones, Overbalt, Congress Hall formerly 15 cents, will be sold for 10 cents over the counter.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor

J. 1-4 t.

NOT in the TRUST

PURITY ICE CO.

This ice is made from distilled water drawn from artesian wells. It is from the same water veins that furnished the famous Columbia Springs, Free from Bacteria and Microbes. Hotels, Boarding Houses and Government Departments should use this Ice. We can supply our Customers and their friends, with Coal, Coke and Wood as promptly as we do with Ice by calling E. 859 phone.

J. E. McGAW,
President and Manager.

Cor. 5th and L Sts., Northwest

HOUSE & HERRMAN,

THE LARGE INSTALLMENT HOUSE In the CITY

Now is the time to FURNISH YOUR HOUSE.
Carpet Your Floors and LIVE Comfortably.

Only First-Class stores keep first class goods and sold by first
how large your Purchases are immediate delivery is made to any part of the city

Call at once.

Northeast Corner 7th AND "I" N. W

Name THE BEE when you call.

WE Have a Bar'l

of money to loan on furniture pianos, &c. No delay. Good are not disturbed. You return the money in small payments If you have a loan and need more money we can fix you Business confidential

'Phone M 3042.

Surety Loan Co.

LOANS
Dol. to $500

on your Piano, Furniture, Horses, Wagons, etc for one to twelve months, on easy monthly payments. Call and get our terms, and pamphlet. Office hours 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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The Well known German Specialist

317 Sixth St. N. W

10 years permanently located in Washington City. His success in treating the old and so-called incurable cases is acknowledged by the public and profession. See testimonials at his office. RUPTURE permanently cured, without pain or loss of time. X-RAY for examination and treatment CURES cancer, impotency, stricture, varicocele hydrocele, skin, blood poison, syhilis and private disease quickly for lifetime Consultation free. Office hours—From 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 9 p. m.

Cures dieases of men and women. Rupture cured without pain or lost of time. Nervous Dibility, Strictures, Prostatic Troubles, Varicocele Skin and Blood Poison, Contracted Disease Rheumatism, Uterine and Ovarian Troubles Bladder and Kidney Troubles. Medicines Furnished.

Private waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. We make no charge for friendly talk or correspondence—everything strictly confidential We will use you honestly; treat you skillfully and restore you to health in the shortest space of time, with the least medicine, discomfort and expense practicable

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Wilington Typewriter

AT SIXTY DOLLARS?

strictly high grade up-to-date Typewriter, the peer of any $100 machine on the market. Writing always before you, permanent alignment, simplicity durability and speed.

The Best and have our Unqualified indorsement

Us, Calvin Chase. I. L. Walton and others.

509 Evnh S., N. W

MASONIC HALL

Special Reduction for the months

JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST

WILL THIS HELP YOUR SOCIETY OR CHURCH. THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE HALL,

1111 19th Street Northwest.

This new and handsome hall, modern improvements. Electric lights and fans, Cool and airy. Will accomodate Churches, Sabbath Schools, Societies during the summer months at reduced rates. Rent of Hall from 8p. m. until 12:30 a. m. for $7.25. Private parties, suppers, wedding banquets or dances can make special summer contracts by applying

Alfred H. T. Walker, Manager
1111 19th Street N. W.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

in each town to take orders for our new High Grade Guaranteed Bicycles.

New 1903 Models

"Bellise,"	Complete	$8.75
"Cossack,"	Guaranteed High Grade	$10.75
"Siberian,"	A Beauty	$12.75
"Neudorf,"	Road Racer	$14.75

no better bicycle at any price.

Any other make or model you want at one-third usual prices. Choice of any standard tires and best equipment on all our bicycles. *Strongest guarantee.*

We SHIP ON APPROVAL C. O. D. to any one *without a cent deposit* and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL before purchase is binding.

500 Second Hand Wheels taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores, all makes and models, good as new..... $3 to $8

DO NOT BUY a bicycle until you have written for our FACTORY PRICES AND FREE TRIAL OFFER. Tires, equipment, sundries and sporting goods of all kinds, at half regular price, in our big free sundry catalog. Contains a world of useful information. Write for it.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago, Ill.

LOST ON A MOUNTAIN

Woman Spends Lonely Night She Will Never Forget.

Missed Her Way on Black Hills and Met a Mountain Lion — Serenaded by Wildcats and Other Animals.

Mrs. Pringle, a well-known resident of Sioux Falls, S. D., had an interesting experience as the result of missing her way while descending from the summit of Harney peak, the highest point in the Black Hills. She encountered a mountain lion, and during the night she spent on the mountain was serenaded by wildcats and other animals which infest that portion of the Black Hills.

Mrs. Pringle separated from a party of friends near what is known as The Needles, a curious rock formation near Sylvan lake. Several persons could be seen on the peak by the aid of a field glass, and it was her intention to join them. As she had not returned in the evening, the alarm was given, and a search for her was instituted.

In order to make as large a force as possible, word was sent to Custer, and the members of company I, of the South Dakota national guard, set out in search of the missing woman. Some of the searchers continued the work all night, and frequently fired shots and shouted in hopes that Mrs. Pringle would hear, but no trace of her could be found.

It was feared that she had wandered over a precipice in the darkness and been killed or seriously injured. There are numerous places of danger in that locality, where there are sheer drops of from 50 to 300 feet, and it was thought Mrs. Pringle might have stumbled off one of them while in a bewildered condition.

One of the searching party found the missing woman shortly after sunrise. Mrs. Pringle made the trip to Harney peak all right, but by the time she

SHE PARTED THE BUSHES.

reached the summit the persons she had seen there had descended and she found herself alone. She started back, but missed the trail. After wandering about well into the night in an effort to find her way down the mountain, she made herself as comfortable as possible on the ground, and states that she slept a part of the long night.

It was a wild night for Mrs. Pringle, and a woman of less nerve would not have recovered from the experinece of the night for some little time. During her wanderings in search of the pathway to the foot of the mountain she encountered a mountain lion. She had started toward a small stream to procure water to quench her thirst and wash her hands. As she parted the bushes she caught a glimpse of the tawny beast as he was making off from the pool of water.

She did not see anything further of the animal that night, but states that wildcats and other animals made merry music until daylight. The spot where she was lost is one of the wildest parts of the Black Hills, and is far removed from settlements. Wildcats are numerous there, and a stage driver, while taking a party out, had said there was a mountain lion in the vicinity which had been seen several times, but that the animal was cowardly and harmless, unless cornered or compelled to defend its young.

Mrs. Pringle kept the stage driver's words in mind, and when she encountered the animal did not lose her composure.

Woman Owns Vast Estate.

Mrs. King, of Corpus Christi, Tex., owns more land than any other woman in this country, perhaps in the world. Her holdings amount to 1,300,000 acres, located in the counties of Nueces, Hidalgo, Starr and Cameron. Her late husband, Capt. King, was one of the old-time cattle barons. Mrs. King has about 65,000 cattle grazing on her broad acres.

Corpse Raised a Row.

An undertaker in Rochester was about to embalm the body of George Wilson, an aged resident of that city, who had been declared dead by a physician, when the supposed corpse leaped from the slab and roundly abused the undertaker, even cursing him. Then George hurriedly drew on his clothes and went out for a pleasant stroll.

High Heels May Cost Life.

Because she insisted on following fashion's dictum by wearing high heeled shoes, Minnie Rhomitd, aged 13, is a patient in a Philadelphia hospital where it may become necessary to amputate her foot in order to save her life. The physicians state that they fear blood poisoning has set in and amputation will be necessary to save her life.

HYMN SAVED HIS LIFE.

And Many, Many Years Afterward His Foeman Told the Singer All About It.

The power of a song is something wonderful at times. This is well illustrated by a story, and a true one, told not long ago:

Two Americans who were crossing the Atlantic met in the cabin on Sunday night to sing hymns. As they sang the last hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" one of them heard an exceedingly rich and beautiful voice behind him. He looked around, and, although he did not

"COVER MY DEFENSELESS HEAD."

know the face, he thought that he knew the voice. So when the music ceased he turned and asked the man if he had been in the civil war. The man replied that he had been a confederate soldier.

"Were you at such a place on such a night?" asked the first.

"Yes," he replied, "and a curious thing happened that night which this hymn has recalled to my mind. I was posted on sentry duty near the edge of a wood. It was a dark night and very cold, and I was a little frightened because the enemy was supposed to be very near. About midnight, when everything was very still, and I was feeling homesick and miserable and weary, I thought that I would comfort myself by praying and singing a hymn. I remember singing this hymn:

"All my trust on Thee is stayed,
All my help from Thee I bring;
Cover my defenseless head
With the shadow of Thy wing.

"After singing that a strange peace came down upon me, and through the long night I felt no more fear."

"Now," said the other, "listen to my story. I was a union soldier and was in the woods that night with a party of scouts. I saw you standing, although I did not see your face. My men had their rifles focused upon you, waiting the word to fire, but when you sang out:

"Cover my defenseless head
With the shadow of Thy wing.

I said: "Boys, lower your rifles; we will go home."

ANIMALS AT FUNERALS.

Birds, Dogs and Horses Follow Masters to Their Graves, Because of Strange Whims.

Provisions in wills, and the last requests of dying men, often account for strange funerals. A funeral in a small eastern city attracted attention recently, although it differed only slightly from the usual kind. On the velvet pall which covered the coffin was a large white handkerchief, on which rested a couple of small bird cages, each with a canary inside.

It was a bright, sunny day, and the attention of all passers-by was attracted towards the gloomy procession. The funeral was that of a bird fancier, who, just before his death, had made his wife promise that his two pet canaries should accompany his coffin to the grave. Little bits of crape were tied round their cages. The woodwork had also been stained a dark color, which gave them a peculiar appearance.

The death of a famous dog fancier near Albany, N. Y., was followed by a funeral in which half the attendants belonged to the canine species, each of

THE BIRD MOURNERS.

the human mourners leading by a string some favorite animal of the fancier. The dogs behaved as though they perfectly understood the real nature of the ceremony in which they were assisting.

It is not uncommon for the favorite horse of a military officer to take part in the procession at his master's funeral. This sentiment also finds expression among other classes of society. A cab horse in Sioux City, Ia., followed his former driver to the grave, and in London recently 40 of his horses followed the hearse which contained a teaming contractor. All the animals were draped with black cloth.

Low Rents in Holland.

A tidy room, pleasant and sunny, can be rented in The Hague, Holland, for 42 cents a week.

Greatest CHANCE To Buy Clothing

NO Ifs nor **Ands**, no **Whys** nor **Wherefores** just one of the biggest Drops in the price of Clothing ever known at this season of the year and this is given over to the telling of what we are going to do, rather than why we can do it.

Men's Suits $5.48 Several Styles of cheviot and cassimere a variety of patterns well made, and perfect in fit in every way a first class Business Suit.

Men's Suits $8.50 About twenty styles of high grade wool cheviots and worsteds also plain blu and black worth 10 and $12.

Men's Suits $10.00 Made of high grade velour cheviots and worsted perfect in every detail of workmanship, not a suit worth less than $15.00.

Men's Overcoats $6.98, $10.00

Elegant quality Oxford gray, also Blue and black kersey. Some are made with raw edges and lapped seams lined with heavy farmers satin and silk velvet collars.

Young Men's Overcoats $5.98—$8.50

Oxford gray, Melton, Kersey, will give thorough satisfaction and would sell easily at $6.00 and $10.00.

Suits for Young Men from 14 to 19 years. Strictly all wool well made and lined, thirty styes to choose from .. 8.00

MEN'S TROUSERS $2 AND $2.50

One of the greatest values ever offered, wool cheviot and cassimere trousers in stripes checks and plaids mad well and fit well, not a pair worth less than $3.00 and some worth $4.00.

Boys' all wool suits $2.00

Strictly all wool with double breasted jackets taped seams 7 to 15 years not the suit that is usually sold this price, but a suit that more often sells for $2.50 and $3.00

Boys Overcoats $2.00---$2.98

The popular garments for Boys of all ages, this season's newest shades of covert cloth Oxford grays well made and trimmed and properly cut.

An elegant assortment of Boy's Blouse Suits 3 to 10 years in large variety of neat checks plaids and plain blues, every suit is well made lined and trimmed and will give good wear. Not a suit in this lot worth less than $2.50 during this sale only..... $1.69

Men's Merino Underwear 29c.

Men's $2.00 Hats in all the new Styles $1.39

Every dollar you spend here during this Sale will have the full value and then if you are in any way dissatisfied with your purchase you money will be refunded for the asking.

GEORGE & Co.

910 Seventh Street, Northwest

[Between I and K.]

They banish pain and prolong life. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

R-I-P-A-N-S

Tell what the matter is, one will do you and you can get ten for five cents.

A carton containing TEN RIPANS FAMILIES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. The five-cent cartons (120 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (ten tablets) for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

Bacon—I understand J. Pierpont Morgan began watering stock at a very early age.

Egbert—Can that be possible?

"Yes; he worked on a farm as a boy."—Yonkers Statesman.

No Reform Wanted.

"I think they ought to enforce the law which requires that oleomargarine shall be distinctly labeled as such."

"Heavens, no! Let us keep some of our illusions."—Judge.

One Little Favor.

She—No, it can never be. I do not love you enough to be your wife. But, before you go, I want to ask one favor.

He (dejectedly)—Well, what?

She—Please do not marry any one else.—N. Y. Weekly.

TELEPHONE.

Louis J. Kessel

Importer of and Dealer in

Wines & Liquors

Specially for medicnal and family use

OLD ORD and TREMONT, Pure Rye Whiskies.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

425 Tenth Street Northwest.
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F. G. SWAINE & SON.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Agents for Paragon Process and Victor XXXX Family Flour.

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NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Do not be deceived by those who advertise a $60.00 Sewing Machine for $20.00. This kind of a machine can be bought from us or any of our dealers from $15.00 to $18.00.

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THE NEW HOME IS THE BEST

The Feed determines the strength or weakness of Sewing Machines. The **Double Feed** combined with other strong points makes the **New Home** the best Sewing Machine to buy.

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A LADIES' MAGAZINE.

A gem; beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dressmaking economies; fancy work; household hints; fiction, etc. Subscribe to-day, or, send 5c. for latest copy. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

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All Seams Allowed and Perforations show the Stitching and Sewing

Only 10 and 15 cents each; higher. Ask for them. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail from

THE McCALL CO., 113-115-117 West 31st St., NEW YORK.

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Leave Washington, from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C st.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST, *11.30 a.m. *6.20, p. m.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS AND LOUISVILLE *10.05 a.m. *4.15 p.m., *1:10 night.

PITTSBURG AND CLEVELAND *11.00 a.m. *8.45p. m., and 1.00 night.

COLUMBUS AND WHEELING *6.20 p. m.

WINCHESTER †8.35 a. m., †4.15, 5.30 and 6.20 p. m.

LURAY, *4.15 p.m.

ANNAPOLIS, †7.20, §8.30, †12.00 noon, *5.20, p. m.

FREDERICK, †8.35, §9.15, †11.00, a. m., §4.30 †4.30 †6.20 p. m.

HAGER TOWN, †10.05 a. m. and †5.30 p.m.

BOYD and way points, †8.35, §9.15 a. m., §1.15 †4.30, †5.30, §10.15, 11.30, p. m.

GAITHERSBURG and way points, †8.35, §9.15 a. m., †12.45), §1.15, †3.30, †4.30, *5.20, †5.30, *7.05, 7.20 §10.15, †11.30 p. m.

WASHINGTON JUNCTION and way points, †8.35, §9.15, a. m., §1.15, †4.30., †5.30, p. m.

BALTIMORE, week days, x3.00, 5.00, 6.30, x7.00, x7.20, 8.00 x8.30, 8.35, x9.00 x9.30, x 10.00 11.00 a.m., x12.00 noon, x12.05 x1.00, x2.00, x3.00, x4.00, x4.30, 4.40, x5.00, x5.20, 6.00, 6.30 x7.00 x8.00, x10.00, x11.30 11.35 p. m. Sundays, x3.00 x7.00 7.30, 8.30, x9.00, a.m. x1.00, 1.15, x3.00, x5.30, x5.00, 5.20, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, x11.30, 11.35 p.m.

BayRidge, 9.10 a. m. week days; 9.10 a. m. and 1.45 p. m. Sundays, effective June 13.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light. For Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the East, *3:00 *7:00 (Diner), †8.35 (Buffet), §9:00 (Diner), †10.00 (Diner) a. m. *1.00 (Diner), *3.00 ("Royal Limited." Diner), †4.00 (Phila only), *5.00 (Diner). 8.00, 11.30 p. m. (Sleeping car open at 10.00 o'clock.)

Atlantic City, 7.00, †10.00 a. m., †1.00 3.30 p. m.

*—Daily. †Except Sunday, §Sunday only, xExpress trains.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at ticket offices, 619 Pennsylvania ave. northwest. New York avenue and Fifteenth street, and at station.

D. B. Martin, Manager Pass. Traffic. S. B. Hege, Dist. Pass. Agt.

HATTER AND MENS' FURNISHER,

Latest Styles in Neckwear Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders &c.

This is the place where you will get the worth of your money. Call and inspect our goods. ONE PRICE.

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—AND—
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Chris. Xander' Quality Store

909 7th St. N. W.

Established 38 years ago. The largest wholesale store of the most exquisite, faultless wines and distillates (274 kinds in all.) At Chris. Xander's moderate prices it is impossible that others can compete in quality and purity with any of his good. Notably so as to his liquors. None that contain fusel poison are admitted to his Massachusetts Avenue Warehouse and hence the safest kinds only are obtainable by his patrons at his sale 909 7TH ST. N. (No branches) Phone 142

SAMUEL G. STEWART
SALOON
1141 7th St., bet L & M Sts., NW

Elite Whiskey A SPECIALTY
and all the Popular Brands
The largest glass of Henrich's BEER IN THE CITY.

The Rose Vine.

The sun flung a kiss to the vine by the wall,
Where it lived all austere in the shadow of gloom,
And it shuddered at thought of politeness so small;
Then it blushed, and was radiant with roses in bloom.
—Washington Star.

There Are Others.

The other day a young man gave a reason for not dancing, the spirit of which might be made to apply to a good many failures in life.

"I should like to dance," he said, "and I should dance, only the music puts me out and the girl gets in my way."—Tit-Bits.

Something New.

"Yes," said the museum manager, "I've engaged a living skeleton and a fat freak that are positively unique."

"But living skeletons and fat women are such chestnuts—"

"Ah! You've said it. These are a living skeleton woman and a fat man."—Philadelphia Press.

By Miss May Clematis.

Some girls are too fresh.

Do not go alone on excursions.

Every girl should protect herself.

Do not express too much anxiety.

Do not expect to please everybody.

Courtship is of short duration now.

Never introduce yourself to a male.

Do not imagine that you are pretty.

It is in bad taste to admire yourself.

Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.

Independence in a girl w[illegible]mand respect.

S. T. You must be able to protect yourself.

Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.

Self pride will after lead to ridicule and disgust.

When your conscience is right, you need not fear.

Always be on time when you intend to attend church.

What will please some people will not satisfy others.

The honeymoon lasts three days only and hardly that.

O. T. Dresses have been quite pretty this summer.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you,

Everything that becomes other people may not become you.

He will not respect you, neither should you ask to be introduced.

Familiarity should not be tolerated, it will cause you to be disrespected.

Nellie. Deception is very often prevalent in a fickled minded girl,

Norah. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.

Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.

No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.

Miss E, You should not doubt when you see evidences of affections and of fidelity.

Be what you are and do not ever attempt to make of yourself something else.

Your good senses will teach you whether you are respected by your male escort.

Always keep one thing in view and that is always keep the gossipers tongue quiet.

A good house wife knows how to manage a house and what will please her husband.

Miss O. Do not believe everything that is said to you. It is well to weigh well, everything.

Sadie. Do not imagine that your place cannot be filled by another. Girls are often of this opiuion.

Bessie. Be contented and you will succeed. There are times in ones life that acts become bunglesome.

Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will become some people but what ones thoughts are is another question.

Etta. Friendship can be alianated by coolness and indifference. Some people cannot appreciate true friendship.

Miss T. M. You cannot expect to hold your friends by deception. This suggestion was given to you some time ago.

Ida. How can you expect to demand respect if you do not conduct yourself properly. You ask for advice. Be wise and let your actions and conduct show what you are.

I. M. All work is honorable, and you should never be to proud to do honorable work. Protect your honor no matter where you may be or what you may be doing.

Miss M. You doubt yourself, hence you cannot trust others. You must have confidence in some body. Never come to a conclusion until you are thoroughly convinced, Do not suspicion a friend without cause.

J. A. Take life as you find it. It is what you make it any way. There are people who believe that goodness is in excessive praying. Many hypocrites pray with no meaning or sincerity.

Izzie. Be thoroughly convinced that you have selected the proper person before you give the final yes. It is a life time companionship. Divorces are numerous. Do not marry for the name. If your condition is to be improved and your companion the proper person, marry.

L. E, You are going away for the summer. You want to know what is best to do. It is better for you to go to some quiet country place and rest up. You cannot afford to participate in the gayieties of life if you expect to resume school work in the fall. Your health will not permit you. Take a good rest.

The Trappist Monks of the United States

A Peculiar Catholic Brotherhood Which Maintains Three Monasteries in This Country.

IN THE KITCHEN OF THE GETHSEMANE MONASTERY.

IN THE present day of materialism there still survives in the Trappist monks, theirs the most austere of the Catholic orders, stern asceticism and hourly striving after spirituality. The Trappists, the "Silent Monks," have three communities in America—one in Canada; one at Gethsemane, Ky., and one in the vicinity of Dubuque, Ia.

There was a period when the Trappists were not so strict, so unworldly as now, and history tells us an interesting story of the changes the years worked in their ideals and manner of life. The Trappists are a branch of the Cistercian order; they received their name from the abbey of La Trappe, situated in Normandy, France, founded in 1140. The abbey, which was governed many years by the "commendatory" abbots, fell into decay, and by the seventeenth century the discipline of the monastery had become very much relaxed. But that century marks the great reformation that took place at La Trappe and the establishment of a practically new religious order, one noted for its extraordinary austerities. The reform was started by the celebrated Armand Jean le Bouthelier de Ranche, a man that in youth was by no means reputed ascetic. Though belonging to the clergy, he led a gay life in Paris, was active in sports and famed as a gay cavalier. He was a favorite with Cardinal Richelieu, who helped him to more than one benefice. But at the age of 36 worldly pleasures ceased to satisfy, and he retired to the convent of La Trappe and, for 36 years thereafter, labored with penitential zeal for the reformation of the monastery. The monks were forbidden to use fish, meat, eggs and wine. Intercourse with outsiders was not allowed, and manual labor made obligatory. Self was abased, prayer almost perpetual.

To the monastery came the poor, the helpless, the penitent, and a welcome and asylum was given all. Many of noble blood sought here to expiate past sins, the abbey's roof sheltered pilgrims from far and near, rich and poor. For 100 years after the death of De Ranche, faithful followers maintained his reforms at La Trappe. Then came the French revolution, those mad years when religion was tabooed; the Trappists had to leave France, the abbey of La Trappe became a foundry for cannon. Many went to Switzerland, others to Germany, still others settled in Russia. After the restoration in France, they regained by purchase their beloved old abbey in Normandy and it became the head monastery of the order. Among the branch monasteries of the present may be mentioned those in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany and the United States.

IN THE GARDENS.

Mr. James Lane Allen, writing in the Century, tells us that the Trappist monastery in Kentucky reminds in many remarkable respects of the old one in Normandy.

Kentucky from early times has shown herself kindly to the Catholic church, but the Trappists wandered somewhat before finally settling in that state; sojourning for awhile in Pennsylvania, for a time in Missouri, and also for a season in Illinois. The present Kentucky colony was founded by members of the order that arrived in the autumn of the year 1848; landed at New Orleans, from there went by boat to Louisville, and then walked the sixty miles remaining. Their monastery is called the Abbey of Gethsemane. The domain of the monks residing here comprises 1,700 acres of land. Both wooded and tillable lands belong to the estate, and it is a place of great beauty and fruitfulness. Architecturally one does not find a great deal to please, but the gardens and trees are of loveliness sufficient. The Trappist gardens are far-famed, and this one in Kentucky is a wonderfully kept place.

Mr. Allen remarks that certain types of monks have been painted for us from time to time—the intellectual, the rubicund, and others; he characterizes those in this retreat in Kentucky as "working monks." He writes that none are exempt from work, there is no place among them for the sluggard. To keep up the faultless cleanliness requires much labor; the sick must be cared for; the duties of the three kitchens is no small matter, the kitchen for guests, one for the community, and one for the infirmary; repair shops of various kinds provide constant employment; the pharmacy needs skilful laborers, and then there is the work of the orchards, the gardens, the vineyards, the sawmills, the dairy and the care of the stock. A good deal of the land is let out to tenant farmers; but brothers (not members of the order) till the fields reserved for the use of the community.

The Trappist is not bound to absolute silence, his voice is heard in the singing and raised in the confessional; but he goes about his work silently. A sign language is employed, that that unruly member, the tongue, may offend as little as possible. To speak, he must receive permission from the superior. "It is silence," says the Trappist "that shuts out new ideas, worldly topics, controversy. It is silence that enables the soul to contemplate with singleness and mortification the infinite perfections of the eternal." In their movements the monks are drilled in the matter of quietness, drilled to make no clatter, no rustling. In the Abbey of Gethsemane are men from various old world countries, but no Americans.

The other Trappist community in the United States, situated at Mount Melleray, about 12 miles from Dubuque, owns a farm of 6,000 acres, most of which is under cultivation. There are about 50 members of the order here, and they employ an equal number of helpers. They raise crops of all kinds; their farming is most skilful and their stock among the best to be found. By no means are they wholly utilitarian, as is attested by the rare beauty of the monastery grounds. The early Iowa Trappists were much interested in horticulture, and those following have tended what the first ones planted; and to-day beautiful trees, both foreign and native, afford shade for the silent workers and the enthusiastic guests. The "Pine Walk" is especially beautiful, an avenue bordered by row upon row of tall pines.

The monastery offers hospitality to the wayfarer; no charge is asked for entertainment, but the box in the vestibule gives silent invitation to drop in an offering. The guest-house is immaculately kept, and the food, as well as the cleanliness, are of a much higher order than in the average inn. Tramps are made welcome as well as the more industrious.

When a Trappist monk dies and is buried a new grave is immediately dug, that all may be reminded life is but for a moment. Night and day the Trappist wears his garb of rough serge, brown or white; when he dies, his body is placed in the ground uncoffined.

KATHERINE POPE.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The only surviving member of Lord Derby's administration is the duke of Rutland, who is now in his 85th year. As Lord John Manners the duke served two terms as postmaster general. There is a story to the effect that in a country post office the damsel in charge treated Lord John very uncivilly, not being aware, of course, of his identity. When her attitude became unbearable the stranger handed in his card, inscribed "Manners," and the hint was both complete and immediate in its effect.

King Edward's appointment of Sir Evelyn Wood to be a field marshal has brought out the interesting fact that the family of the king was once deeply indebted to the grandfather of Gen. Wood, Matthew Wood, a London merchant. It was through the generosity of the old merchant that the duke of Kent was able to come to England from Germany so that the future Queen Victoria could be born on British soil. The first baronetcy bestowed by Queen Victoria upon her accession was to Matthew Wood.

Sculptor Trentanove's bronze bust of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis has arrived in Washington from Italy. Signor Trentanove is now on his way to this country and will be present at the unveiling of the work which will be placed over the grave of Senator Davis in Arlington. The bust will rest on a base of bronze Italian marble. In the pedestal are chiseled in relief on the four sides the words "Soldier," "Scholar," "Statesman" and "Friend." On one side halfway down is the inscription: "Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis, June 16, 1838—Nov. 27, 1900."

An interesting story is told in connection with the new Chartran portrait of Secretary Shaw. Chartran always charges $6,000 for his pictures, but Mr. Shaw beat him down to $2,500 while the picture was being painted. When it was nearly completed the artist turned to the secretary and asked him who was to pay the $2,500, he or the government. The secretary said that the government was. Quick as a flash Chartran said it was worth $3,000 and swept his brush across one of the eyes in the portrait. Secretary Shaw looked at it aghast. He was winking at himself from the canvas, but he had to pay the $3,000.

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Pretty Hymeneal Benefaction

How One Bridal Couple Cheered Another in a New York Hotel—Never Was the Paltry Sum of Fifty Cents Invested to Better Advantage Nor for a Better Cause.

A GOOD story is told by one of the Hartford June brides, who, with her bridegroom, spent a few days at a leading New York hotel. The first meal they took together they had for companions another couple of newly married young people, who were very happy and very green. The green couple began to be unhappy right here, in both the hotel and the story. The waiter was all attention to the Hartford duo. They had the handsomest of dishes, the finest of viands, and the smartest service the waiter could furnish. But, says the Hartford Courant, not so the green couple. They had to wait, which they did with as much patience as such happy young people could muster, which was, of course, considerable. They had their coffee in cups that were evidently designed for a rough house. The viands were cold. The waiter spilled soup on the bride, accidentally, undoubtedly. And, being young people of natural insight, although unused to the ways of New York hotels, they noted that none of the troubles which afflicted them seemed to light on the Connecticut family opposite.

The third morning the Hartford bride said to her husband, as they sat down to their breakfast rather early, and before the olive-hued couple came down:

"Dearie, why is it that other couple are treated so despicably by this waiter, when he is so awfully nice to us?"

The sophisticated husband, who had been to New York before and sometimes stayed over till the 11 o'clock train, informed his wife that it was because the other family did not fee the waiter.

"Oh, isn't that a shame!" ejaculated the happy one. "Don't you think you can help them out, some way?" And the appealing look in her eyes would have won a sealskin sack or an automobile.

"I can by giving the waiter a half dollar," responded the husband.

"Do it, by all means. It will be such a lark," decided the amiable wife, and just then the waiter came in with their breakfast.

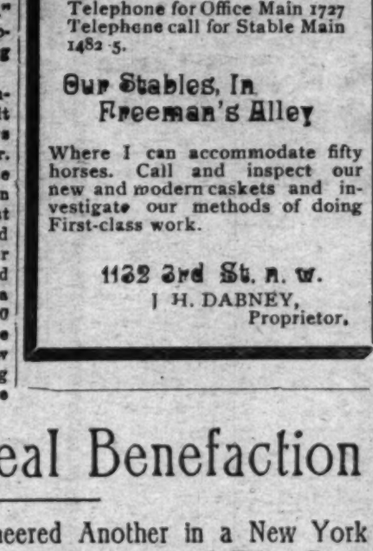
The husband asked him if he would wait on the other couple the very best he knew how if he would tip him 50 cents.

"I certainly will," replied the waiter.

"Then go ahead. I'll give you the money when you have done your best."

Mr. and Mrs. Green came in at that moment. They both looked worried. The only thing that troubled them, apparently, was the wretched service of the famous Broadway hostelry, and they were made wretched by the thought that, while they were all the time in trouble with the waiter, their neighbors seemed to be highly favored by that imperious autocratic official.

But this morning the waiter came over to them with an agreeable smile on his face. He twisted his mustache into a pair of extremely fetching parabolic curves, laid the dishes with the greatest care, and deported himself with a finesse that only the accomplished French waiter can exhibit. The breakfast came hot, and nicely cooked. The transformation in the waiter was the difference between a thunder storm and a clear sky. And the Green family shared this transformation. They became genial; they talked to each other. The bride actually laughed and sprang a little joke, at which the husband smiled encouragingly, though with apparent doubt as to whether the new conditions were going to continue. But the waiter came back with elastic step, and even happier smile, and the little couple from up-state became as cozy and lively as a pair of sportive kittens.



BREAKFAST CAME ON HOT.

All this time the Hartford gentleman and his charming wife were killing time at the other side of the table, and enjoying to their hearts' content the change in the spirit of affairs across the table. The waiter entered into the spirit of the joke, and that breakfast has not ceased to be the object of pleasant remark in the Hartford man's family since.

The waiter got his 50 cents, but the bride who put up the trick thinks she and her husband had a great deal more than a half dollar's worth of fun out of the experiment.

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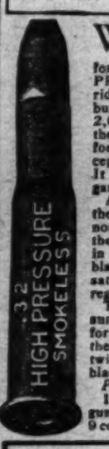

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The Deacon's Opinion.

"Yes, suh," said the old colored brother, "dat boy is so fond er tradin' dat I ve'ly believes dat ef he wuz in Heaven, en dey let him come back fer a holiday, he'd sell his return ticket en trust ter bein' blowed back by a harricane!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Handicapped.

"But, if the professor is so absent-minded that he can't remember his own name, why doesn't he write it on a slip of paper and carry it with him?"

"He tried that, but he found that he couldn't read his own writing."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Father," said the little boy, "what is a mathematician?"

"A mathematician, my son, is a man who can calculate the distance between the most remote stars and who is liable to be flim-flammed in changing a two-dollar bill."—Washington Star.

Quite Unnecessary.

"I suppose," said the visitor, "your constant prayer is that you may ever be poor and humble."

"Not exactly," replied the village parson. "I pray that I may ever remain humble, but my congregation attends to the other part of it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Compliment.

"I can't understand why a woman of her age should care for the kind of clothes she affects."

"Why, I don't think there's anything radically wrong with her clothes. Of course they might be a little more becoming if she were two or three years younger, but, you know, we can't all be your age, Mrs. Kazamma. Still, I don't blame you for objecting to it when she copies your styles so closely."—Chicago Record-Herald.

SENTENCED TO A BATH.

Denver Chinaman Objected to the Court's Decision, But Had to Take His Medicine.

The Denver Republican says that a lot of trouble was aroused at the county jail a few days ago when Tong Fuyi, a Chinese inmate, was ordered by the kangaroo court to take a bath. Most of the sojourners there, when outside, are not sticklers for cleanliness, but the jurisdiction of the kangaroo court is necessarily limited, and so they allow no opportunity to escape of asserting their authority.

One of the most important dominions over which it holds sway is the jail bathroom. Every inmate must take a pilgrimage to its cleansing waters twice a week. Now Tong Fuyi had seldom experienced the polluting touch of water. His ancestors had warned him against it, and from his earliest recollections he had daily prayed to his Shinto god that he might never be defiled by it.

The kangaroo court, however, did not seem to grasp the force of his religious arguments, and ordered that he be ducked. It took four deputy sheriffs of the court to strip Fuyi and drop him into the tub. Fuyi called loudly for the aid

FUYI DRESSED IN HASTE.

of all the gods in the Shinto calendar. Both Buddha and Confucius deserted him in this hour of need and down under the water he went. He sprayed the entire south wing of the building and gave his tormentors as thorough a soaking as he got himself.

They soon had all the wetting they cared for and left him to sink or swim as best he could. Once out of the tub, Fuyi disregarded all advice to use a towel, but climbed into his clothes with all haste and crawled off into a corner to dry.

Wine in Portugal.

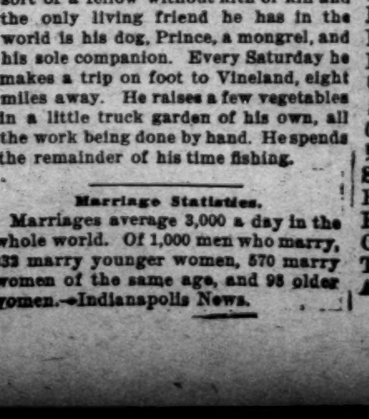
The Portuguese are great consumers of wine, owing to its extreme cheapness, but there is not much drunkenness.

LAST JERSEY INDIAN.

He Is a Quiet, Peaceful Sort of a Fellow and Is Leading a Hermit's Life.

In a little one-room house, without windows, situated in a lonely spot on the Morris river a short distance from Norma, N. J., lives the sole survivor of the South Jersey Indians, Dan Halstead. For more than half a century this old man, shunning the ways of civilization as much as possible, has clung to the habits of his forefathers.

Halstead is not a full-blooded Indian; he is said to be a grandson of Old Shamung, a great chief, whose tribe had its



OLD DAN HALSTEAD.
(The Last Jersey Indian and the Cabin Which Is His Home.)

hunting ground along the banks of the Morris. When the white man came to South Jersey he found many open spaces and clearings along the streams, used by the Indians for raising corn. The settlers took possession of this part and soon killed off the bear and deer so that the Indians were compelled to take to their canoes and float down the lower bays.

But Old Shamung, or as he was known in 1800, "Basket Jim," refused to abandon the hunting ground of his people and settled down on a flat once the site of an Indian village, and began to make baskets for a living. He died in 1802 on the Clark place, near Norma.

The grandson of the old chief, Dan Halstead, has lived pretty much the same kind of life. He is a quiet, peaceful sort of a fellow without kith or kin and the only living friend he has in the world is his dog, Prince, a mongrel, and his sole companion. Every Saturday he makes a trip on foot to Vineland, eight miles away. He raises a few vegetables in a little truck garden of his own, all the work being done by hand. He spends the remainder of his time fishing.

Marriage Statistics.

Marriages average 3,000 a day in the whole world. Of 1,000 men who marry, 333 marry younger women, 570 marry women of the same age, and 98 older women.—Indianapolis News.

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LAW AND EQUITY.

A statute requiring the compulsory education of children is held, in state vs. Bailey (Ind.), 59 L. R. A. 435, not to infringe the rights of parents.

A conviction of a battery is held, in People vs. McDaniels (Cal.), 59 L. R. A. 578, to bar a subsequent prosecution for the same acts as an assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to murder.

The unauthorized publication of one's likeness by another person for advertising purposes is held, in Roberson vs. Rochester Folding Box Co., (N. Y.), 59 L. R. A. 478, not to give a right to an injunction or damages on the theory that it is an invasion of a "right of privacy."

A provision of an insurance policy rendering it void if, without consent of the insurer, mechanics are employed in building, altering or repairing the premises for more than fifteen days at any one time, is held, in German Ins. Co., vs. Hearne (C. C. App. 3d C.), 59 L. R. A. 492, to be operative regardless of the reasonablenes of the repairs.

The innocence of an insured who was executed after conviction of a capital crime is held, in Burt vs. Union Central Life Ins. Co. (C. C. App. 5th C.), 59 L. R. A. 393, not to change the rule that insurances cannot be recovered upon the life of a person who was executed for crime, even if the policy makes no provision for forfeiture on that account.

Evidence that a father refused to permit medicine to be administered to one of his minor children while sick is held, in Justice vs. state (Ga.), 59 L. R. A. 601, not to support a conviction of the father for depriving the child of necessary sustenance within the meaning of a statute which declares such deprivation to be an offense against the laws of the state.

The owner of a ferry is held, in Sistersville Ferry Co. vs. Russell (W. Va.), 59 L. R. A. 513, not to be entitled to recover compensation for injury to his ferry flowing from loss of patronage incident to the establishment of a second ferry, either from the owner of the second ferry or from the county. An extensive note to this case reviews the other authorities as to the establishment, regulation and protection of ferries.

Sweden's Regsdag.

With the exception of the British parliament the Swedish regsdag is the oldest legislative body in the world. The kingdom of Sweden has maintained its integrity as far back as there is any record.—Indianapolis News.

Rubbing It In.

Husband—Last night I dreamed I was in Heaven. I wonder what that's a sign of?

Wife—It must be a sign that the old adage about the contrariness of dreams is true.—Chicago Daily News.

His Second Offense.

"This isn't the first time you have come in contact with the police?" said the magistrate to the witness.

"No, sir" was the reply.

"What, may I ask, was the reason of your former encounter?"

"I woke him. He had gone to sleep on his beat."—Tit-Bits.

She Went to Him Innocently.

"Did your husband ever write any sonnets to you before you were married?" the poet's wife was asked.

"No," she bitterly replied. "He was working in a railroad office then, and never gave me any reason to suspect that he possessed this gift."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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